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23 MARCH 1987

East Europe Report

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SCHWERIN BEZIRK'S 1986 MAIZE CULTIVATION PROVEN SUCCESSFUL

Schwerin SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 3 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] 600 hectares of CCM maize were produced in our bezirk in 1986. There are good reasons for the fact that the amount was neither higher nor lower. On the one hand, as far as climatic conditions are concerned, our bezirk is on the northern limit for ripening grain maize. On the other hand, there are certain demands on the soil; a continual supply of water must be assured. Thus grain maize production appears as a risk for many collective farmers. Nevertheless, four LPG plant production enterprises, those of Luebstorf, Spornitz, Seetz and Ganzlin, have been producing CCM maize for two years. CCM, internationally known as corn-cob-mix, is an energy-rich supplement for livestock feed. This means that these four enterprises are trying out new ways of feeding their livestock completely from their own production, just as the 11th SED Party Congress challenged them to do. And even if the maize does not ripen completely, as was the case this year in Luebsdorf and Spornitz, the yield still represents a cob-rich silo maize that surpasses traditional silo maize in amount and dry substance content, according to Christian Weise, assistant director of the Spornitz LPG (P). So there is no risk in maize production.

Seetz LPG (P) in Perleberg County is the largest CCM maize producer of our bezirk. Collective farmers planted 300 hectares this year. At a seminar for CCM maize production Hans Milatz said that the most important precondition is that everybody, from manager to planter, be convinced of the success of the experiment and give it his best efforts. The department of the GDR Agro-Scientific Society (awig) has therefore accepted this scientific-technical LPG plan as its awig project and in so doing has cooperated with different scientific research goals. This project complied with the requests of our bezirk party leadership following the 11th SED Party Congress.

An average yield, computed in relation to grain yields, of 51.8 decaton/hectare--almost 13 dt/ha more than for grain--was the convincing proof that CCM maize production pays off. In comparison with the production of feed potatoes, which the Seetz enterprise wants to replace partially with CCM, comparable yields were achieved with only one sixth of the work time needed for planting, cultivation and processing. Initial comparative tests in hog feeding showed that ccm silage resulted in up to 40 g fattening increases,

according to Ruediger Schlestein, awig department head at the LPG (T) Proettlin, a partner of the Seetz enterprise.

These results speak for themselves, confirmed Dr Horst Bernhardt, department head at the Bernburg-Hadmersleben Institute for Grain Research. In each bezirk of our country individual innovators are beginning to plant maize. In order to meet the challenges given to the feed industry by the 11th Party Congress, it is now important to familiarize, in as much as possible, each LPG with the potentials of CCM maize production.

A feature of the seminar that convinced many participants was the demonstration of harvesting and processing technology on fields of the Seetz enterprise. The combine harvester--equipped with a special device--picks and threshes the corn and prepares the corn-cob-mix for silage. Afterwards the corn-cob-mix is shredded in hammer mills, which the Seetz enterprise has equipped with its own efficiency devices, and then put in silo storage. This process was received with enthusiasm by the collective farmers of other LPG enterprises. "After attending the practical seminar we'll see if we can begin CCM maize production as soon as next year," commented Ludwig Hartmann, production manager of the Suelsdorf LPG (P). Redefine plant growers intend to start the new process in 1988. The goal of our bezirk is to triple the prsent planted acreage and thus expand it to 2,000 hectares by 1990.

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DOMESTIC FISH PRODUCTION QUOTAS ANNOUNCED; MORE FISHERIES

East Berlin PRESSE INFORMATIONEN in German No 140, 2 Dec 86 p 6

[Text] By the end of November, our domestic fishermen had supplied the planned amount of good quality food fish for domestic consumption. At the same time they were able to improve breeding results and increase total production effectiveness. With these accomplishments they laid a good basis for fulfilling the goal set by the 11th SED Party Congress of further increasing the production of food fish by expanding the fish breeding and fattening industry in the coming years, and of intensively utilizing all available and suitable bodies of water for this purpose.

At an important consultative meeting in Neubrandenburg in December 1986 domestic fishermen will assess their long-range program for increasing food fish production in the inland waters of the GDR. Through the application of measures of intensification and scientific-technical progress, this program had provided for an increase of food fish production from 12,170 tons in 1980 to 22,000 tons in 1985. Last year 22,296 tons were produced. Specifically, in 1985, domestic fisherman produced more than 13,500 tons of carp, 5,700 tons of trout, and more than 3,000 tons of other kinds of food fish.

The approximately 3,250 workers and collective fishermen in the 15 VEB inland fisheries, 30 inland fishermen's production collectives and cooperative enterprises as well as the workers in other enterprises that process fishery products as either principal or side products work at the present time on 118,875 hectares of lakes and rivers, and on 14,500 hectares of ponds.

In all enterprises the workers' activities are determined by comprehensive intensification based on scientific production methods. To an increasing degree, therefore, breeding and food fish are produced according to industrial methods and modern standards in warm water fish breeding plants, net cages, troughs, silos and round basins. These methods improve at the same time the working and living conditions of the workers.

About 67 percent of our inland fishermen are specialists, and 9 percent are master fishermen. Less than 5 percent have higher education backgrounds, almost 11 percent have completed training in specialized schools. Close cooperation between inland fishing enterprises and the Fisheries School in Koenigswartha, the School of Engineering in Hubertushoehe, and the

Institute for Inland Fisheries contributes to the qualifying process in training and continued education.

The more advanced level of training as well as the active commitment of workers in this sector are expressed in innovation activities. More than one third of all inland fishermen take part in them. Last year their innovation work resulted in a profit of M1,400 for each worker.

An essential basis for fulfilled plans in the inland fishing industry is the preparation--adequate from the quantitative as well as qualitative point of view--of young fish. These breeding fish--as experts call them--and feed material are considered the chief cost factors in this industry. A high production level of young fish, decreasing feed costs per kg of food fish, and higher breeding results are therefore the focal points of work that is directed toward concepts of highest possible yields and greatest possible achievements. In 1983, the workers of the Frankfurt/Oder VEB Inland Fishery were the first to apply the concept of highest possible yields to pond fishing. Similar exemplary experiences with concepts of highest possible yields and plant-related greatest possible achievements were gathered by workers in the plants of the "Dresden Fish" cooperative and in the Peitz VEB Inland Fishery.

First place in socialist competition in this sector was won this year by the collective of the Kreba VEB Inland Fishery, Dresden Bezirk. It must be emphasized that this collective achieved exemplary results in creating and applying scientific-technical processes for breeding and food fish production by working cooperatively with representatives of the Institute for Inland Fisheries, with veterinaries and energy specialists.

Millions of breeding fish are required annually for the planned production of food fish from inland waters. In order to assure the production of these breeding fish it is especially necessary to create favorable environmental conditions. Scientists of the Institute for Inland Fisheries developed jointly with field workers the process of breeding fish production in closed water circuits. Installations of this kind exist, e.g., at the Potsdam VEB Inland Fishery and at the "Quality Fish of the Mecklenburg Lake District" cooperative in Neubrandenburg Bezirk. The effectiveness of this process is based on the planned application of biotechnical principles so that key technologies are systematically utilized also in the inland fish production sector.

Another example is that of electronically operated fish feeding systems such as the one in use at the Gotha VEB Inland Fishery. At the present time, work is in process to develop programs that will direct, control and supervise production and introduce loss protection and safety systems in the fish production industry.

Intensification of fish production in natural inland waters requires the protection of fish stock and natural reproduction conditions, especially plant growth along water body banks. For this reason our inland fishermen, jointly with members of the GDR German Sports Fishermen's Association, are increasing their efforts in fulfilling all goals of fish and wildlife supervision, and they are supported in this work by members of the GDR Association of Culture.

Special attention is paid to the requirements of local customs. All participants consider it a social obligation to save and improve inland waters and water quality. For this purpose, reconstruction and improvement work is done on centuries-old ponds. This also creates additional game preserves and breeding grounds for water fowl.

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LIETZ STRESSES S&T APPLICATION IN INLAND FISHING INDUSTRY

East Berlin DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG in German Vol 27 No 50, 12 Dec 86 pp 8-9

[Text] "Whoever achieves good results in fish breeding does not need to wriggle like a fish each year when quotas have to be met." Ottmar Mustmann of the Magdeburg VEB Inland Fishery thus in his own way addressed a problem that aroused much attention among conference participants.

This was to be expected because one of the goals in this industry sector is to increase the annual production of food fish from the present 22,000 tons to 27,000 tons by 1990. The resulting challenges were discussed in Neubrandenburg in the beginning of December by 300 delegates of the more than 3,200 workers and collectives' members of our fishing enterprises with scientists and government managers. They confirmed a program for the social and economic development of this sector by 1990 and sent a joint letter to the SED Central Committee and its secretary general, Erich Honecker.

At their meeting whose main purpose was an exchange of experiences the inland fishermen extended a cordial welcome to Werner Pelfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Margarete Mueller, Politburo candidate of the SED Central Committee and director of the Agro-Industrial Association Friedland, Bruno Lietz, minister for land, forest and food industry, and Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for bezirk-directed industry and food industry. In attendance also were several other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee, among them Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the VdGB Central Board of Directors, and Helmut Semmelmann, director of the Central Committee's department of agriculture, as well as other government personalities.

Minister Bruno Lietz explained the goals for the inland fishing industry between now and 1990. In his address he emphasized that this sector has succeeded in surpassing planned quotas each year, and that 1985 has been the best year so far. This development was strongly supported by many-sided cooperative relationships that would also have a favorable influence on production and effectiveness in the future, as the speaker emphasized. In the cultivation of 118,900 hectares of lakes and 14,500 hectares of ponds the most important aspect is to better utilize given natural conditions by producing a steady amount of breeding fish and by increasing the number of plant-eating carp in inland waters and thereby lowering feeding costs noticeably. The

minister pointed out that there are still considerable differences between various enterprises in the production of breeding fish used for fattening, and that the greatest attention must be paid to decreasing losses. In order to guarantee a reserve of from 10 to 30 percent of breeding fish production during the breeding period, appropriate installations should be provided or expanded in all bezirks.

Bruno Lietz emphasized that the implementation of scientific-technical progress can be helped along especially through work with highest possible yield and achievement concepts. Many enterprises and collectives have made good progress in this way.

The minister continued to explain that processing fish into high quality products will be increasingly important. He challenged the industry sectors to produce more kitchen-ready and smoked products from their own resources.

During the discussion scientists and field workers talked about their production results, experiences and plans. Youth Brigadier Ruediger Richter of the Kreba VEB Inland Fishery in Dresden Bezirk reported: "We made an exact analysis of how the best results are achieved and then added a little confidence in our own work. On an artificially ventilated pond we then achieved top results with 7,050 kg carp per hectare."

Dr Kurt Schreckenbach, director of the Institute for Inland Fisheries Berlin-Friedrichshagen, explained how important successes were achieved by using enriched pellets for carp fattening, and closed circuit installations for raising young fish.

Energy specialist Hans-Joachim Jaenschwalde expressed to the inland fishermen his wish for even closer cooperation. He explained that the warm water byproduct of his enterprise could be utilized even more effectively for fish production.

In his concluding remarks Werner Pelfe thanked all inland fishermen and their partners whose efforts made it possible to increase food fish production between 1981 and 1985 from 15,647 tons to 22,296 tons. The future will also demand a high increase of achievement from all sectors of the inland fishing industry. The main goal will be to increase work and acreage productivity on all inland waters, to improve the quality of fish and lower the production costs. Werner Pelfe emphasized that it is absolutely necessary to make questions of science and technology more strongly the focal points of management and planning. More tasks would have to be entrusted to young people.

Werner Pelfe called the use of key technologies in research, production preparation, and in the catching and processing as well as the raising of fish the most important preconditions for production increases.

Because breeding fish production is the crucial point of any future production increases, Werner Pelfe pointed out that each individual bezirk is responsible for supplying its own demands of breeding fish in quantity, quality and specific kind. Fish health service and field workers are responsible for

making diagnostic analyses earlier so that appropriate preventive measures can be taken. This is the only way to cut losses effectively and to produce the greatest possible amount of fish from each kilogram of feed. The more than 500,000 members of the GDR Sports Fishermen's Association must not be overlooked. Their activities combine in exemplary fashion joy and relaxation with work beneficial to the national economy.

Werner Felfe emphasized that sports fishermen not only contribute 7,500 tons of fish annually to family nutrition but also cooperate with inland fishermen to maintain order, safety and cleanliness of inland waters and to care for the natural environment.

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BRIEFS

CARP PRODUCTION STRESSED--Of the 27,000 tons of food fish that are to be produced in 1990 between the Baltic Sea coast and Rennsteig, carp is number one with 15,400 tons. Up to 85 percent are fattened in ponds. Inland fishermen use three procedures. The traditional way is to make additional feedings with grain and by this method yields per hectare are supposed to be around 1,000 kg of carp. This result can be increased to at least 2,700 kg per hectare if special mixed feed pellets are used instead of maize or wheat and if the number of fish in the ponds is increased. The most intensive method of fattening used at the present time is believed to be a combination of pellet feeding and artificial ventilation of ponds. In this way, hectare yields of at least 5,000 kg can be achieved. The three methods have also proven to be successful in breeding. In order to reach the planned production increases, about 60 million one-summer carp and about 22 million two-summer carp will be needed. Before the carp are caught, a part of the water is let out of the pond. Then the carp are dragged in nets to the fishing pit where special lift nets hoist them into transport containers. [Text] [East Berlin DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG in German Vol 27 No 50, 12 Dec 86 p 8] 8889

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REGIONAL REPORTING ON FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

Regional 'Clubs' for USSR Trade

Kielce SLOWO LIUDU in Polish 2 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Berus: "The Soviet Market"]

[Text] Almost one-third of our export goes to the Soviet market and over one-third of our import comes from the USSR. Sales between the two countries last year totaled 12 billion rubles and this year will be much more than that.

In recent years an imbalance appeared between Polish export and import and it still remains. But we are striving to gradually balance our turnovers and thus recover our position as not only an important buyer, but also a supplier of goods to the Soviet market. We export machinery, equipment, ships, household goods and some farm-food articles, and this, to a certain degree, makes up for lower sales of coal and raw materials. Import from the USSR is made up primarily of various machines and equipment, while the flow of fuels and raw materials is at a standstill or is growing only very slightly. But deliveries of the latter continue to be very significant in supplying the country with petroleum, iron ore, cotton, cellulose, potassium fertilizers, synthetic rubber, etc.

From Us to You

Of the almost 50 large and medium exporting enterprises in the Kielce and Radom provinces, we can count on our fingers the number of plants which do not have trade contacts with buyers in the Soviet Union. For many years our eastern neighbor has been purchasing gas and electric kitchen ranges from POLMETAL in Radom and MESKO in Skarzysko, telephone sets from RWT, ladies and young people's shoes from RADOSKOR and POSKO, compressed-air tanks and steam temperature regulators from CHEMAR, pumps for sugar factories and sulfuric acid factories from BIALOGON, lighting fittings and mowers from Metals Plants in Skarzysko, and tank-trucks from POLMO-SHL. Some firms, including EXBUD, offer building services to the Soviet market. Kielce's BUDOPOL is doing repair and construction work in Tallinn. It recently built a dental clinic there. In the last 3 years, the M. Nowotki Steelworks in Ostrowiec broke records in expanding their export to the USSR. For example, last year it sold the Soviet Union steel structures and narrow & rounds valued at 5.5

billion zlotys. Several of the above-mentioned plants, although they became exporters only recently, are now planning their development in large measure with the idea of expanding their trade with the Soviet Union.

During the past 9 months, various goods valued at 8 billion zlotys were exported to the USSR from Kielce Province; from Radom Province, goods valued at 4 billion zlotys were exported.

The One Who Exports Has...

There are approximately 1,000 socialized production plants in Kielce and Radom Provinces. Only 200 of them are producer-exporters. Even if we acknowledge that among those that remain there are many coproducers who manufacture parts and subassemblies for finished export products, we still have a large number of enterprises who continue to be uninterested in foreign trade, including foreign trade with the Soviet Union. They often complain about a lack of spare parts for machines that were imported some time ago, at the shortage of foreign components, at the lack of access to new technologies, but still they avoid foreign trade.

How can we arouse their interest and get them to do things which will enhance the regional trade offer? This was discussed in Kielce recently at a meeting which inaugurated the work of the Provincial Club for Economic Cooperation With the USSR. Preparations are underway to form a similar club in Radom.

Organized at the initiative of the local chapter of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship, the local branch of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and the Chief Technical Organizations chapter, the club will facilitate the exchange of experience and information on the requirements of the Soviet market, the conditions for concluding a transaction, and the principles of calculating the prices and profitability of export products. In addition, the club members say, it is important to know exactly what our Soviet partners expect from us and their opinion about Polish machinery, equipment and products. Also to forward to the Soviet producers our comments on the work of their machines and equipment in our factories and homes.

There are already a few enterprises in Kielce Province that collaborate closely with Soviet factories which produce similar products. The club will participate in work aimed at increasing this collaboration. Such collaboration also links such plants as the Truck Factory in Starachowice, the Iskra Roller Bearing Factory in Kielce, and the MESKO Metal Plants in Skarzysko, with allied firms in Winnice in the Ukraine. It works to the advantage of both sides. The partners become familiar with each other's production capabilities, directions of development, present conditions, and thus can better adapt to the requirements of the other side. It happens that we not only export various machines, equipment and household appliances to the USSR, but we also import them from there. Collaboration, therefore, makes it possible to expand special lines and coproduction. Now, for example, FSS-POLMO-SHL is building new tank-trucks based on the Soviet "kamaz" vehicles.

New Areas of Cooperation

Until recently it was said that various organizational initiatives and trade and advertising endeavors make no sense in the case of the Soviet Union. It was argued as follows: After all, trade with the USSR takes place according to a special trade protocol, established at the level of the Planning Commission or a ministry, which precisely defines what is traded for what, so why is promotion necessary if the decisions are made at a much higher level...

Today the situation has changed radically. There are more and more direct contacts between enterprises of both countries. On the Polish side, economic reform has had a bearing on this, and on the Soviet side, the new style of management adopted by the Soviet leadership. A great deal was said on this subject by Gyorgiy Lebriaziev, minister plenipotentiary, commercial counsellor in the USSR Embassy in Warsaw, who was present at a meeting of the Cooperation With the USSR Club.

The institutional changes recently made there have had a favorable impact on economic cooperation with the USSR. We are referring to two important laws: On the rights of associations and branch ministries to enter into foreign transactions and on direct contacts of enterprises with foreign partners. The first law now pertains to 20 ministries, 70 associations and large production enterprises, which beginning 1 January 1987 will be able to operate autonomously on the markets of other countries. The law on direct foreign contacts of Soviet enterprises will make it easier for them to independently choose the right partner for coproduction and scientific and technical cooperation in CEMA countries. It will also ensure their participation in establishing prices on products which are the object of coproduction sales.

EXBUD Clears a New Path

EXBUD Engineering Services Export Enterprise in Kielce recently obtained unprecedented foreign-trade rights, encompassing the export of all goods (with the exception of those which cannot be sold without a license) now not being exported and goods manufactured by producers who have not been exporters in the past. Another completely new decision is agreement to import coproduced goods for the development of export production.

EXBUD is a member of the Provincial Club for Economic Cooperation With the USSR. In many press announcements it invites industry, small-scale manufacture and crafts to cooperate. Those who want to cooperate with Soviet Union enterprises, to sell and buy, can use this firm as an intermediary and take advantage of the opportunities which export creates.

A point of information: Kielce's EXBUD opened its Engineering-Trade Office in Moscow.

Delays in Swedish Ship Orders

Warsaw EXPRESS WIECZORNY in Polish 16 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Jaroslaw Balcewicz: "How Much Will We Have To Add?"]

[Text] The fact that we will make no money on ferryships for the Swedish Stena Lines has been known for a long time. All we have to do now is find an answer to the question of how to minimize our losses, because the cost of making a single dollar on this contract will presumably be several times higher than if we were to buy it from a scalper.

It would be hard to make a "better" deal...

Costly Reminders

We are already 5 years behind in completing the order from the Swedish shipowner. Of the four ferryboats ordered, only two remain. The client broke the contract for the other two due to flagrant inability to meet deadlines.

All that remains of the third ferryboat in the Paris Commune Shipyard is a reminder in the form of a hull. In the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, however, a part of the fourth boat was completed. Billions of zlotys was spent on this and now we do not know what to do with these "sea elephants" (they can haul 2,500 passengers and 600 automobiles; their power plant capacity is 42,000 hp).

Furthermore, breach of contract requires that we refund the advance payments in dollars.

It will be hard to find a shipowner willing to pay for the completion of these ships. The only real way of recovering any money from this deal is to sell the unfinished work abroad for scrap. We do not have the necessary conditions for converting this into scrap in our country, and in addition the costs of the entire endeavor would exceed the value of the scrap-iron obtained. On the other hand, a ton of scrap steel on the world market is bringing about \$73.

It's a Toss-Up

The fate of the two ferryships which remain on the construction site is not at all exaggerated. If deadlines continue not to be met, these contracts, too, may be broken. This would be a real misfortune, because these kinds of ships are built for a specific buyer and if he does not buy them it is very hard to push them off on another buyer, unless it is at sacrifice prices. And we must remember that our hard-currency input into the construction of these ferryships will total 100 million zlotys.

Nor is it of no significance that these were modern units, but according to criteria of the late 1970's. Now new designs and technologies have appeared, more economic motors are being used, and new materials. Compared with ships meeting world standards, such as Birka Princess or Mariella, they are not very impressive. In any case, from the time the construction was begun until the present, 100,000 changes were made in the design.

The Deadline: 30 January

The ferryship most far along in construction, insofar as finishing work is concerned, is Stena Germanica, at the Paris Commune Shipyard in Gdynia. The

last deadline for completion was 30 November, which has passed. The new deadline is 30 January 1987. If it is not met, it will be almost impossible for the Swedish owner to put the ship into operation in the coming season. Furthermore, every time the deadline is postponed another penalty is assessed, which increases our losses and the chances that the contract will be broken.

Even bringing foreign workers from the Philippines, Indonesia, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Hungary, has not forestalled deadline problems. Their employer is the Swedish firm, Skanska, which took upon itself the completion of Stena Germanica. As published in the British shipping journal, "Lloyd's List," this will cost us several million dollars.

The difficulties experienced thus far can be attributed to unreliable suppliers and coproducers. We must also remember the matter of the extension of guarantees on equipment purchased, which because of delays in construction of the ship, lay in warehouses. Although Western firms do not make a problem out of this, Polish firms absolve themselves of responsibility if the guarantee has expired. The Gdynia Shipyard has to assume it.

We Will Finally Complete the Ship Next Year

The Gdańsk Lenin Shipyard also employed foreigner workers. Outfitting of the ship Stena Scandinavia was entrusted to the Swedish firm Gocon AB, which will work on it until 15 October 1987. The contract provides for considerable cadre assistance from Poland. This is not going very well. The reason is that the shipyard is concentrating its efforts and means on ships on which construction is further along, so as to include them in this year's tasks.

The situation is supposed to change at the beginning of the year. Over 600 people will be working on Stena Scandinavia at that time.

--Next year we will finish the ship--the assistant director of the Outfitting Plant, Zbigniew Gustowski, assures us. When the contract was signed in 1979 conditions were entirely different. Four and a half thousand people were working on the finishing work then, and now there are only 1,500.

Who Charges How Much

It would be ridiculous to examine the contract for the construction of ferryships for Stena Lines in isolation from the problems tormenting the entire Polish shipbuilding industry. What is worse, there are no signs that things will improve. The measures adopted have little in common with economic reasonableness.

Let us make a simple calculation. A shipyard worker's hourly labor throughout the world varies from a few to over \$20. Although \$4 an hour will satisfy a Filipino, a Swede will not work for less than \$12. The work done here by foreigners could be done just as well, and even better, by Polish workers--at a rate amounting to \$2 an hour (400 zlotys at the official rate of exchange).

--Nowhere in the world will we find a cheaper workforce, with such high qualifications, yet we would rather allow others to earn and ourselves be the

losers, because the rules of the economic game in effect in our country favor such a position--that is what we constantly hear from the people concerned with the performance of the contract with Stena Lines. And the head of Gocon AB himself, Bo Bengston, puts this more diplomatically: --Polish shipyard workers are just as good and even better than the Swedes. We need only arouse the initiative which lies dormant within them.

Ship Export to Nigeria

Warsaw EXPRESS WIECZORNY in Polish 22 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Every once in a while a few or several small trawlers are loaded on large ships or pontoons in Gdansk and thus transported to Nigerian purchasers. The TR-13 cutter, or rather trawler--because it is used to catch fish by a semi-commercial method, is the "firm specialty" of the Wisla Shipyard in Gdansk; let us remind that in 1980 it was awarded the title "Mr Export" at the trade fair in Poznan.

It is 13 meters long and is equipped with a gantry and cranes. It can operate out in the sea for 7 days without coming into port. All of the fittings and equipment on the cutter are also made in Poland. The vessels are modernized regularly.

To date, Nigerian firms have purchased 90 of these types of cutters from Wisla. In addition, they have purchased passenger catamarans, ferryboats to haul automobiles, and other small units used to service the port in Lagos.

Now the shipyard is building a 25-meter fishing vessel for a Nigerian buyer; it is especially adapted to catch shrimp. This is a prototype whose design was discussed in detail with the customer and many solutions were arrived at jointly.

It should be added that Wisla sells ships for foreign markets through NAVIMOR Foreign Trade Enterprise, which is actively seeking sales, particularly in the countries of Africa. And in Nigeria itself, NAVIMOR was responsible for the construction of a repair shipyard in Lagos, built recently by Poles.

Says Marian Dolega, managing director of Wisla Shipyard: "In exporting we function the same as the West does. We supply spare parts, we have a consignment warehouse, we have our own warranty team which supervises the initial phases of ship operations, and we help to train the crews. We send out good "warranty" engineers who are able to speak the foreign language correctly and who can, if the need arises, even do something themselves because they have shop experience.

Such after-sales service is probably more important now for our presence in the foreign market than anything else. When we sold our first two cutters to Nigeria in 1978, our partner then observed us for a whole year, but then decided to buy 45 vessels. This was a state contractor, but later private purchasers appeared--first one, then a second, then others.

Do we have coproduction problems? Who hasn't? But we share our profits from export with the Machinery Plants in Puck, for example, thus encouraging them to continue their collaboration with us. The most important coproducer also has to gain something from export.

Electronics Cooperation with Hungary

Gdansk GLOS WYRZEZA in Polish 2 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Electronics is one of the most rapidly developing fields in Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation. The main role here is played by UNITRA, whose turnovers with its Hungarian partner are already four times higher than they were in 1982 and amount to the impressive sum of over 60 million rubles a year.

The main venture in UNITRA's collaboration with the Hungarian VIDEOTON is the production of television sets, for which POLKOLOR supplies color picture tubes which are held in high regard. Because of their high quality, coproduction has also been begun with the world-renown Hungarian firm ORION, whose television sets will be equipped with picture tubes from Piaseczna.

Monday in Budapest at the Polish Culture and Information Center a very interesting exhibit was opened which shows our latest achievements in electronics. It aroused great interest, as shown by the very large participation of representatives of Hungarian industry and foreign-trade offices at the opening.

Stereophonic radio tape-recorders were presented, including some coproduced with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, various types of radio receivers, tape recorders, the lastest speakers, and record players.

Automated Mining Equipment Export

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 29 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Henryk Nikiel: "Bargaining Chips and Obstacles"]

[Excerpt] Can mining automation and electronics become one of the significant Polish export specialties?

Knowing the level of our electronics industry and its backwardness in comparison with technically developed countries, the immediate answer to the above question would have to be "no." But if we examine the export figures in the plants grouped in the EMAG Mining Automation Company over the last 2 or 3 years and become familiar with their potential to produce and sell to foreign markets, we come to the conclusion that the chances of this happening are very good. The point is to want to do this and be able to do it, and that does not depend on the workforces of the EMAG factories alone.

The export of automated mining and electronics and electrical engineering is quite recent. It did not begin to develop on a large scale until 1983, although small quantities of this equipment were already sold to foreign

markets in the 1970's. But it is only in the last 3 years that it is growing at a very rapid rate. Practically each year deliveries to the foreign markets are doubling. At present, EMAG allocates approximately 18 percent of the products manufactured in its plants for export.

This year EMAG increased its foreign sales almost 87 percent over those of 1985. In addition, export to second payments area countries (capitalist countries) to which almost half of total deliveries are now being allocated, rose four-fold. The total amount of this year's export deliveries will be approximately 2 billion zlotys. Is this a lot or is it a little? The domestic purchasers, i.e., the mines, may say that it is a great deal, maybe even too much. But when one looks at this in the light of the country's need for foreign exchange, one would want this export to be higher. Of course, the mining company plants want to first satisfy the needs of domestic mining. This, obviously, limits the amount they export. Already now they could sell much more on the foreign markets.

What Stands in the Way?

EMAG Mining Automation Company, which comprises six factories and has a flexible, well-organized scientific center, has the necessary manufacturing and design-construction potential. But in order to make full use of it, it must, above all, have support from the domestic electronics industry; very simply, it must have something to produce from. If it were not for this obstacle, EMAG could even now produce much more and better satisfy domestic needs as well as export.

Much is said about priorities in availability of materials for exporters. But experience has shown that this is only talk which is not backed up with action. EMAG, as an exporter of highly processed products, has the same problems with purchasing basic raw and other materials as any other plant producing for the domestic market. Furthermore, its situation is often much more difficult because there is an enormous shortage of up-to-date and reliable electronic subassemblies. Nor is it easy to find suppliers of highly specialized details and parts. Coproducers take advantage of this to escalate prices, which are frequently completely unacceptable.

Until last year, there was still some help from import. But this year even that door has been tightly closed. EMAG, which had approximately \$1.5 million in its retained hard-currency earnings allowance, could not buy much because like many others with such allowances it was not able to get at the hard currency that its workforces earned. Frequently, it could not even get the bank's agreement for the coproduction import so indispensable for export production-import which constitutes scarcely 3 percent of the total value of the materials and subassemblies. If not for the extensive coproduction which EMAG has been involved with for several years with two Yugoslavian firms, it would definitely not have been able to fulfill all of the orders received from both its domestic buyers as well as the foreign ones. The Yugoslavs, which are just beginning to develop the production of automation and mining electronics with the collaboration of EMAG, are supplying us with many new electronics subassemblies which they produce on the basis of licenses purchased earlier in the Western countries.

And What Helps?

Despite many serious obstacles, the EMAG workforces manage to increase deliveries to the domestic market each year. And they are able to do this because they have a few strong bargaining chips. First, the products that EMAG sells are of high quality. They compete successfully with products of well-known world firms, including those whose field of specialty is narrower. The second bargaining chip is EMAG's comprehensive export offer. A foreign customer can purchase from one supplier everything that he needs in the area of automation, electronics and mining electroengineering. In addition to finished products, the EMAG offer includes a wide range of services, from engineering ideas to maintenance and repair. Actually, no other firm offers so much. Its success in exporting can also be attributed to other things: The very active solicitational work conducted jointly with the foreign-trade offices, primarily with NDPEX, as well as the interest in foreign sales in the factories themselves. Their political and economic aktiv--plant managements, party organizations, self-managements and workers' councils, undertake many initiatives in behalf of export, which--and this must be emphasized--is profitable for producers because it makes it easier for them to meet ends in these difficult times.

Several countries are buyers of EMAG products. The largest of them in the first payments area (socialist countries) are Romania, Hungary, East Germany and the Soviet Union. For the last few years complete mine automation systems and mine rescue and lighting equipment has been exported to Romania. Insofar as the second payments area (capitalist countries) is concerned, at present our most important customer is the Chinese People's Republic, which is buying mine automation systems, mine rescue equipment, and subassemblies for equipment manufactured on the basis of EMAG licenses purchased earlier. Other countries on the export list include Turkey, Greece, the United States, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina and Mexico.

Great Sales Potential

There is a great deal of interest abroad in mining automation and electronics. This is due primarily to the fact that active mines are constantly being modernized. Practically all countries which have deposits of coal and other raw-materials are modernizing their mines. EMAG has a large sales potential based on its many years of selling to the above-mentioned countries as well as to India, where it recently won several bids. Next year EMAG will equip two Indian coal mines with automation and electronics, setting up and putting into operation the equipment that it supplies. A very absorptive Soviet market is opening up for Polish mining automation and electronics. It is expected that construction and wide-ranging coproduction will be worked out jointly. A number of contracts have already been signed and several others are in the negotiating phase.

'IGLOOPOL' Plant Expansion

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 15 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Two years ago when GAZETA KRAKOWSKA published an article titled "Defrost the Refrigeration Plant," the situation in the IGLOOPOL Farm-Food Plants in Krakow was described as--to put it mildly--very poor. How it is today was the subject of discussion last Friday at a meeting of the Primary Party Organization of the plants. Production has increased over two-and-a-half times. Export grew a very trivial 30 percent. Wages, which average 27,000 zlotys in IGLOOPOL, rose 80 percent, which was backed up by a more than two-fold increase in work productivity. It is hard to say what this year will be like for the plants (the fiscal year in this sector runs from 1 July to 30 June). But so far 45 percent of the production and 80 percent of the export tasks, which are supposed to be almost 100 percent higher than 2 years ago, have been completed. In describing the enterprise's development program for the near future, the managing director, Dr Kazimierz Kotwica, reported that IGLOOPOL just received authorization making it possible to finance the construction of refrigerator plant No 3. It will have a capacity of 600,000 cubic meters and a production capacity of 20,000 tons of frozen food per year. Last year, at great risk, putting up almost 1 billion zlotys of its own sales credits, preliminary work was already completed for this investment--so very necessary to Krakow. Railroad sidings were built, roads, drainage and concrete slabs. Work was done on power installations. Krakow's dreams for a large refrigerator plant are becoming a reality. The plants are also completing (literally in 2 weeks) the expropriation of land for plant housing construction. As early as next year construction of over 1,000 apartments will begin. Farms in Wola Batorska, Bienkowice and Dziewin will be expanded. Animal husbandry facilities will be developed and the land reclamation department will be expanded. Housing will be built on those farms. The Building Ceramics Factories in Proszowice will be modernized. And finally the most important matter. As Mr Kotwica reported, the Krakow IGLOOPOL is taking over the shop floor which was vacated by the Aluminum Works in Skawina, where, in accordance with the approval of the deputy ministry of agriculture and the food economy, Edward Brzostowski, production of single- and double-axle farm tractors will begin shortly. Final talks are underway with the Italian firm Ferrari on the subject of establishing a Ferrari-IGLOOPOL company to produce these tractors for domestic sales and for export.

Clothing Import in Poznan

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 23 Dec 86 p 6

[Text] For many years the offer of imported articles was quite meager and consisted mainly of basic necessities to supplement domestic production. But recently we see some changes for the good in this area. For example, last year many products from abroad appeared in the Poznan shops. There was a considerable amount of Chinese import, but there were also goods, mainly from the knitting industry, from Hong Kong, Austria, Holland and Italy. Through the brokerage of the DAL Foreign Trade Enterprise alone, OTEX in Poznan received 20,300 pieces of ladies' knitwear and 5,500 pieces of men's. Also, this time through the brokerage of TEXTILIMPEX and TORIMEX, it received the first deliveries of very sought-after ladies', men's and children's cotton underwear, which was start of contracts covering a total of 160,000 pieces. The contracts will be finally fulfilled next year.

On the whole, 1987 promises to be an interesting year. The above-mentioned DAL Foreign Trade Enterprise signed 14 contracts for this period, providing for deliveries of almost 70,000 ladies' pullovers, blouses, two-piece garments, dresses, swim suits, turtlenecks, mock turtlenecks, etc. For men we expect deliveries of turtlenecks, mock turtlenecks, vests and pullovers, totaling about 55,000 pieces. In addition, contracts provide for deliveries of ladies' and men's jackets, brassieres, underwear and gym suits, for a total value of 1.5 billion zlotys.

Next year OTEX will also receive the following articles from the Association of Domestic Trade Enterprises, the central distributor of imported goods: From China: Ladies' and men's jackets, girl's dresses, underwear, knitwear. From the GDR: Ready-to-wear clothing and socks. From Yugoslavia: Ladies' intimate wear, socks, swim suits, and men's and women's garments. From Vietnam: Terry towels, ladies' and men's garments, underwear. From the USSR: Cottonlike fabrics. And from Hungary, men's and women's garments.

As we see, the range of import deliveries will be large and varied. Of course, this is not everything which will appear on the Poznan market. Most contracts are based on compensation, therefore a lot can depend on the ingenuity of the Polish traders. If they find goods which interest potential exporters, they will be able to obtain, in return, articles which are in short supply on our market.

In addition to the standard goods, OTEX also plans to import for GALIUX, which is competing more and more successfully with private boutiques both as to prices as well as quality of goods offered.

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FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1987

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 71, 29 Dec 86 pp 2107-2134

[Text] I. Summary Section**Article 1**

The Federal Budget for 1987 contains the following:

- 1) the Federation's own revenues in the total amount of 1,567,538,500,000 dinars;
- 2) total expenditures, including the resources of the current budget reserve and the amount set aside for the permanent federal budget reserve-- in the amount of 1,963,638,500,000 dinars;
- 3) the difference between the total amount of expenditures and the total amount of the Federation's own revenues in the amount of 396,100,000,000 dinars;
- 4) the contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces--in the total amount of 396,100,000,000 dinars.

Article 2

The amount of 250,000,000 dinars is being set aside for the permanent federal budget reserve and 1,659,900,000 dinars to the current federal budget reserve from the Federation's own revenues envisaged for financing the Federation's other functions and obligations and for the Federation's reserves for 1987.

Article 3

Revenues by types, forms and subforms and expenditures by basic purposes are set forth in the two partial sub-balances of the revenues and expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1987 in the amounts shown below:

**Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance the Yugoslav People's Army
in 1987**

**Classification
Number**

Revenue Form	Revenue Subform	I. Revenues			Amount
		1	2	3	
Type 03. Taxes on Product Sales and Service Charges					
03-1	Sales tax on products				762,830,300,000
03-1-1	Part of the basic turnover tax				762,830,300,000
	Total Type 03				762,830,300,000
Type 06. Customs Duties and Other Import Charges and Storage Charges					
06-1	Customs duties				178,950,057,000
06-2	Special import charges				109,788,043,000
06-2-2	Special charge to equalize the tax burden on imported goods				91,115,951,000
06-2-3	Special charges for the keeping of customs records				18,667,151,000
06-2-4	Storage charges on goods stored in customs warehouses				4,941,000
	Total Type 06				288,738,100,000
Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Communities					
08-1	Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces				272,143,600,000
08-1-1	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina				36,706,301,000
08-1-2	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro				5,803,040,000
08-1-3	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia				71,274,641,000

08-1-4	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	15,604,344,000
08-1-5	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia	46,424,307,000
08-1-6	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia exclusive of the provinces	64,333,206,000
08-1-7	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	1,344,390,000
08-1-8	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	30,653,371,000
	Total Type 08	272,143,600,000
	Total revenues for distribution (Types 03, 06, and 08)	1,323,712,000,000

Classification
Number

Distri- bution Group	Distri- bution Sub- Group	II. Distribution of Revenues	Amount	
			Distribution Subgroup	Distribution Group
1	2	4	5	
Basic Purpose 02. National Defense and Social Self-Protection				
02-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army		1,323,712,000,000	
02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	1,323,712,000,000		
	Total Basic Purpose 02		1,323,712,000,000	
	Total distributed revenues of the Subbalance of Revenues and Expenditures to finance the Yugoslav People's Army		1,323,712,000,000	

Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance Other Functions and Obligations of the Federation and for the Reserves of the Federation for 1987

Classification
Number

Reve- nue Form	Reve- nue Sub- form	I. Revenues	Amount	
			Revenue Subform	Revenue Form
1	2	3	4	5
Type 03. Taxes on Product Sales and Service Charges				
03-1		Sales tax on products		347,455,200,000
	03-1-1	Part of the basic turnover tax		347,455,200,000
		Total Type 03		347,455,200,000
Type 05. Fees				
05-1		Administrative fees		6,999,800,000
	05-1-3	Consular fees	6,520,000,000	
	05-1-2	Customs fees	390,010,000	
	05-1-3	Other federal administrative fees	89,790,000	
05-3		Court fees		200,000
		Total Type 05		7,000,000,000
Type 06. Customs Duties and Other Import Charges and Storage Charges				
06-1		Customs duties		81,508,464,000
06-2		Special import charges		50,006,436,000
	06-2-2	Special charge to equalize the tax burden on imported goods	41,501,641,000	
	06-2-3	Special charges for the keeping of customs records	8,502,544,000	
	06-2-4	Storage charges on goods stored in customs warehouses	2,251,000	
		Total Type 06		131,514,900,000

Type 07. Under Specific
 Federal Revenues of
 Administratiⁿ Agencies and Miscoel-
 laneous Revenues

07-2	Revenues of federal administrative agencies	20,000,000,000
07-2-1	Revenues of federal agencies, org ^s 20,000,000,000	
07-4	Miscellaneous revenues	10,000,000,000
	Total Type 07	30,000,000,000

Type 08. Revenues From Other
 Sociopolitical Communities

08-1	Contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces	123,956,400,000
08-1-1	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina	16,719,045,000
08-1-2	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	2,643,176,000
08-1-3	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Croatia	32,464,287,000
08-1-4	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	7,107,490,000
08-1-5	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia	21,145,419,000
08-1-6	Contribution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding the provinces	29,302,593,000
08-1-7	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	612,344,000
08-1-8	Contribution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	13,962,046,000
	Total Type 08	123,956,400,000
	Total revenues for distribution (Types 03,05,06 [07] and 08)	639,926,500,000

Classification
Number

Distri- bution Group	Distri- bution Sub- Group	II. Distribution of Revenues	Amount	
			Distribution Subgroup	Distribution Group
1	2		4	5
Basic Purpose 01. Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
01-1		Funds which workers realize as the income of the work community		59,673,526,000
	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes	58,628,526,000	
	01-1-2	Funds for social services	1,045,000,000	
01-2		Funds for material costs		6,469,388,000
01-3		Funds for special purposes		61,336,838,000
	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials and delegates	2,683,390,000	
	01-3-2	Other special purposes	27,726,335,000	
	01-3-3	Funds for general public purposes	30,927,113,000	
	Total Basic Purpose 01			127,479,752,000
Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities				
04-2		Supplemental funds		158,627,900,000
	04-2-1	Supplemental funds to the budgets of the republics and autonomous provinces	158,627,900,000	
	Total Basic Purpose 04			158,627,900,000
Basic Purpose 05. Obligations to Finance Public Services				
05-9		For old-age and disability insurance		222,315,540,000
05-11		For welfare of disabled veterans		51,210,100,000
	Total Basic Purpose 05			273,525,640,000

	Basic Purpose 06. Other General Public Purposes	
06-2	Sociopolitical organizations	5,942,600,000
06-11	Compensation to the Social Accounting Service	412,500,000
06-12	Miscellaneous	26,419,708,000
	Total Basic Purpose 06	32,774,808,000
	Basic Purpose 07. Federal Reserve Funds	
07-1	Appropriation to the permanent budget reserve	250,000,000
07-2	Current budget reserve	1,659,900,000
	Total Basic Purpose 07	1,909,900,000
	Basic Purpose 08. Funds Placed in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation	
08-4	Obligations under credits	45,608,500,000
08-4-2	Long-term obligations from past years	45,608,500,000
	Total Basic Purpose 08	45,608,500,000
	Total revenues distributed of the Sub-Balance of the Sub-balance of Revenues to Finance Other Functions and Obligations of the Federation and for the Reserves of the Federation in 1987	639,926,500,000

II. Detailed Section

Article 4

Expenditures in the amount of 1,323,712,000,000 dinars, as indicated in the Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance the Yugoslav People's Army in 1987 shall be distributed as follows:

Item No	Distri- bution Group and Sub- group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	Amount	
			Item	Basic Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
Section 1. Federal Secretariat for National Defense				
Basic Purpose 02—National Defense and Social Self-Protection				
1	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	1,323,712,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		1,323,712,000,000
		Total Section 1		1,323,712,000,000

Article 5

Expenditures in the amount of 639,926,500,000 dinars, as indicated by basic purposes in the Sub-Balance of Revenues and Expenditures to Finance Other Functions and Obligations of the Federation and for Reserves of the Federation in 1987, shall be distributed among entities disbursing and using the appropriations and by detailed purposes in the following amounts:

Item no	Distri- bution Group and Sub- group	Basic and Detailed Purpose	Amount	
			Item	Basic Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
Section 1. State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia				
Title 1. State Presidency				
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
1	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	517,366,000	
2	01-2	Funds for material costs	9,480,000	

3	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	87,452,000
4	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,520,000
5	01-3-2	Traveling expenses	2,822,000
6	01-3-2	Office supplies	17,000,000
7	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	3,038,000
8	01-3-2	Entertainment	3,446,000
9	01-3-2	Trips and visits	100,880,000
10	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	160,000
11	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, magazines, journals and newspapers	2,629,000
12	01-3-2	Costs of manufacturing medals and decorations	61,400,000
13	01-3-2	Costs of services	98,000
14	01-3-2	Compensation for irregular working hours	1,170,000
15	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms and work clothes	732,000
16	01-3-2	Equipping and redecorating official housing	528,000
17	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for Protection of Constitutional Order	235,000
18	01-3-2	Expenses of the National Defense Council	150,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			811,106,000
Total Title 1			811,106,000

**Title 2. Department for
Entertainment
Facilities of the
SFRY State Presidency**

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

19	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	217,389,000
20	01-2	Funds for material costs	81,872,000
21	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia and abroad	134,000
22	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining struc- tures, furnishings and fix- tures	90,589,000

23	01-3-2	Personal incomes of seasonal workers	1,176,000
24	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	900,000
25	01-3-3	Costs of maintaining and using the villas on Brioni used for entertainment	190,256,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	582,316,000
		Total Title 2	582,316,000
		Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 25)	1,393,422,000
		Section 2. SFRY Assembly	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	

26	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,132,224,000
27	01-2	Funds for material costs	77,092,000
28	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,572,790,000
29	01-3-2	Postal-telegraph and telephone services	86,304,000
30	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	20,625,000
31	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,997,000
32	01-3-2	Operating expenses of delegates and assembly bodies	252,000,000
33	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	1,000,000
34	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and journals and magazines	10,200,000
35	01-3-2	Publication of transcripts	12,466,000
36	01-3-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly, information summaries, bulletins and other assembly materials	15,088,000
37	01-3-2	Expenses of parliamentary delegations	71,686,000
38	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	9,870,000
39	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	7,174,000
40	01-3-2	Services rendered by others	10,600,000
41	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining the motor pool	70,418,000
42	01-3-2	Printshop expenses	59,643,000

43	01-3-2	Share in preservation of the main museum layout of the Museum of the First and Second Session of AVNOJ	15,000,000
44	01-3-2	Depreciation	267,523,000
45	01-3-2	Office supplies, minor items, paper and other expendables	168,320,000
46	01-3-2	Operating expenses of special commissions	2,000,000
47	01-3-2	Funds from the 4 percent of personal incomes for housing construction	62,911,000
48	01-3-2	Tito's Scholarship Fund for Young Workers and Workers' Children of Yugoslavia	1,175,000
49	01-3-2	Redecorating and furnishing housing for official use	7,933,000
50	01-3-2	Costs of holding elections and recall	1,570,000
51	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission for Constitutional Issues	15,000,000
52	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission for Implementing the Law on Associated Labor	26,000,000
53	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and adaptation	7,500,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			4,987,109,000
Total Section 2 (Items 26 through 53)			4,987,109,000

Section 3. Council of the Federation

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

54	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	210,335,000
55	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,730,000
56	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	13,000,000
57	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	3,000,000
58	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	600,000
59	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000
60	01-3-2	Subscription to information materials and miscellaneous	1,800,000
61	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	60,000

62	01-3-2 Purchase of clothing	650,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	235,225,000
	Total Section 3 (Items 54 through 62)	235,225,000
Section 4. Federal Executive Council		
Title 1. Federal Executive Council		
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
63	01-1-1 Funds for personal incomes of personnel	961,824,000
64	01-2 Funds for material costs	134,547,000
65	01-3-1 Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	226,725,000
66	01-3-2 Compensation for separation from family	8,820,000
67	01-3-2 Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,000,000
68	01-3-2 Costs of leasing compartments on the Yugoslav Railroads	20,000,000
69	01-3-2 Traveling expenses abroad	182,616,000
70	01-3-2 Funds for operating expenses of CEMA Commission	17,521,000
71	01-3-2 Costs of entertainment	14,000,000
72	01-3-2 Costs of international cooperation	50,000,000
73	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	3,402,000
74	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Federal Economic Council	1,890,000
75	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Federal Social Council for Affairs of the Social System	9,840,000
76	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Federal Council for International Relations	5,614,000
77	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	8,000,000
78	01-3-2 Operating expenses of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Environments and Land Use Planning and Housing and Municipal Affairs	7,758,000

79	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	1,739,000
80	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	818,000
81	01-3-2	Educational grants	280,000
82	01-3-2	Redecorating and equipping official housing	52,256,000
83	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology, Education and Culture, and Physical Education	4,040,000
		Total Basic Purpose	1,712,690,000
		Total Title 1	1,712,690,000
		Title 2. Department for Personnel Affairs	
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
84	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes	45,723,000
85	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,604,000
86	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials awaiting reassignment and persons with special status	208,533,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	256,860,000
		Total Title 2	256,860,000
		Title 3. Department of the Federal Executive Council for Defense Preparations	
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
87	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	67,663,000
88	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,607,000
89	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,024,000

90	01-3-3	Funds being transferred to the Yugoslav People's Army for designated purposes	95,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	185,294,000
		Total Title 3	185,294,000
Title 4. "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Center			
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
91	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	445,093,000
92	01-2	Funds for material costs	161,000,000
93	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	15,000,000
94	01-3-2	Addition to and purchase of furnishings and fixtures	35,000,000
95	01-3-2	Costs of exhibit-related activity	18,000,000
96	01-3-2	Costs of maintenance and major repairs	80,410,000
97	01-3-2	Compensation for work on holidays and irregular working hours	1,200,000
98	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	3,000,000
99	01-3-2	Expenses of operating and maintaining the house in Rumrovec where Tito was born	7,200,000
100	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment for nationwide defense, self- protection and civil defense	11,000,000
101	01-3-2	Costs of specialized education	300,000
102	01-3-2	Costs of the meeting of scholars on the subject "Tito and the Nonaligned"	28,000,000
103	01-3-2	Funds to Maintain Vrange Island	80,000,000
104	01-3-2	Publishing expenses	35,000,000
105	01-3-2	Remuneration of seasonal workers	3,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	923,203,000
		Total Title 4	923,203,000
		Total Section 4 (Items 63 through 105)	3,078,047,000
Section 5. Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia			

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

106	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	167,554,000
107	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,000,000
108	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	98,415,000
109	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,000,000
110	01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	1,800,000
111	01-3-2	Publication of "Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia" and "Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia"	6,000,000
112	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,000,000
113	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	1,890,000
114	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting delegations	100,000
115	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	280,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			293,039,000
Total Section 5 (Items 106 through 115)			293,039,000

Section 6. Federal Court

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

116	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	170,490,000
117	01-2	Funds for material costs	18,000,000
118	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	83,080,000
119	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,100,000
120	01-3-2	Publication of Reports of Court Decisions	1,000,000
121	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	450,000
122	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000
123	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	450,000

124	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	1,200,000
125	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	100,000
126	01-3-2	Current maintenance of the building and furnishings	250,000
127	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	700,000
128	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	220,000
129	01-3-2	Awards and compensation to lay judges	300,000
130	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	140,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			277,980,000
Total Section 6 (Items 116 through 130)			277,980,000

Section 7. Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

131	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	72,157,000
132	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,300,000
133	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	51,016,000
134	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	960,000
135	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	600,000
136	01-3-2	Translation of official court documents from and into foreign languages	100,000
137	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and developments	100,000
138	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	500,000
139	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	780,000
140	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	75,000
141	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	35,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			131,623,000
Total Section 7 (Items 131 through 141)			131,623,000

**Section 8. Federal Solicitor
General's Office**

**Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

142	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	54,278,000
143	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,500,000
144	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	13,903,000
145	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	320,000
146	01-3-2	Expenses of trial and executive proceedings and of representation in Yugoslavia	560,000
147	01-3-2	Expenses of conducting suits being tried abroad & traveling expenses	1,150,000
148	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	300,000
149	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	40,000
150	01-3-2	Costs of meetings	300,000
151	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			74,361,000
Total Section 8 (Items 142 through 151)			74,361,000

Section 9. Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

152	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	39,832,000
153	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,800,000
154	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	19,130,000
155	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	600,000
156	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and seminars	190,000
157	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign delegations	10,000
158	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	70,000

159	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	64,662,000
		Total Section 9 (Items 152 through 159)	64,662,000
Section 10. Federal Tribunal for Misdemeanors			
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
160	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	79,057,000
161	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,000,000
162	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	320,000
163	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	280,000
164	01-3-2	Operating expenses of ad hoc members of the Tribunal	160,000
165	01-3-2	Costs of printing the bulletin	500,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	83,317,000
		Total Section 10 (Items 160 through 165)	83,317,000
Section 11. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs			
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
166	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	5,713,448,000
167	01-2	Funds for material costs	645,133,000
168	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	204,664,000
169	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,765,000
170	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night on Sundays and on holidays	7,444,000
171	01-3-2	Cost of entertainment	3,403,000
172	01-3-2	Expenses of delegations	122,853,000

173	01-3-2	Expenses of fixing boundaries with neighboring countries and of the Commission for Codification of International Law	8,862,000
174	01-3-2	Expenses of consultations and meetings of the group of nonaligned countries	15,192,000
175	01-3-2	Expenses of the host delegation's participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	46,842,000
176	01-3-2	Operation of radio equipment	151,920,000
177	01-3-2	Expenses of temporary housing	11,876,000
178	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	10,128,000
179	01-3-2	Collection and processing of archive materials	6,550,000
180	01-3-2	For purposes of documentation	189,900,000
181	01-3-2	Depreciation	278,792,000
182	01-3-2	Specialized training of personnel for the communications department	1,152,000
183	01-3-3	Funds for operation of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	20,625,000,000
184	01-3-3	Replacements of the travel documents of Yugoslav nationals abroad	98,241,000
185	01-3-3	Physical and technical security measures	21,522,000
186	01-3-3	Preparation of publications and documents on foreign policy	8,626,000
187	01-3-3	Miscellaneous grants in aid in conformity with the principles of international solidarity	4,200,000
188	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	443,100,000
189	01-3-3	Specialized education of personnel	14,179,000
190	01-3-3	Participation of the SFRY in financing UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East	84,000,000
191	01-3-3	Funds for scientific research work	386,650,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	29,106,442,000
		Total Section 11 (Items 166 through 191)	29,106,442,000

Section 12. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

192	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	7,740,762,000
193	01-2	Funds for material costs	759,160,000
194	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,160,000
195	01-3-2	For designated purposes	1,500,000,000
196	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	140,700,000
197	01-3-2	Education and training of personnel	25,600,000
198	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining special-purpose facilities	93,880,000
199	01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	12,300,000
200	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	20,650,000
201	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	10,000,000
202	01-3-2	Compensation for nighttime work	26,343,000
203	01-3-2	Obligations under Article 52 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	40,800,000
204	01-3-2	Depreciation	100,254,000
205	01-3-3	Expenses of the transit-reception center for refugees	12,200,000
206	01-3-3	Modernization of the SAP Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs	1,050,000,000
207	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	33,500,000
208	01-3-3	Equipping the police brigade	114,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	11,687,309,000
		Total Title 1.	11,687,309,000

Title 2. The Security Institute

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies**

209	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,852,535,000
210	01-2	Funds for material costs	300,000,000
211	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	738,000,000
212	01-3-2	Education and training of personnel	11,000,000
213	01-3-2	Preventive medicine, insurance of personnel and lump-sum grants-in-aid under Article 51 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	3,000,000
214	01-3-2	Expenses of building maintenance	70,000,000
215	01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	3,000,000
216	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000
217	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	1,200,000
218	01-3-2	Expenses of the sector for education, advanced specialized training and study of the history of the security service	8,000,000
219	01-3-2	Obligations under Article 52 of the Law on Performance of Law Enforcement Functions in the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,500,000
220	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	8,000,000
221	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Security Institute incurred in rendering services to domestic security services and to third parties in Yugoslavia and abroad	135,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	3,132,235,000
		Total Title 2	3,132,235,000
		Total Section 12 (Items 192 through 221)	14,819,544,000

Section 13. Federal Secretariat for Finance

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation
of Administrative Agencies

222	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	610,652,000
223	01-1-2	Funds for partial coverage of the costs of vacations	855,000,000
224	01-1-2	Funds for other social services	190,000,000
225	01-2	Funds for material costs	40,975,000
226	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,385,000
227	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,400,000
228	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	15,000,000
229	01-3-2	Free trade zone at Sezana	26,000,000
230	01-3-2	Differences in rates of exchange	375,541,000
231	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	4,841,790,000
232	01-3-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	700,000
233	01-3-2	For designated purposes	8,801,000
234	01-3-2	Funds for alignment of personal incomes in federal bodies and agencies	674,409,000
235	01-3-2	Funds for work of the Fund for Solidarity with the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries	3,361,000
236	01-3-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia	15,300,000
237	01-3-3	Compensation and commissions paid to the Social Accounting Service	60,000,000
238	01-3-3	Costs of leasing the Ethiopian Embassy	1,312,000
239	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	7,728,726,000

Basic Purpose 04—Funds Transferred
to Other Sociopolitical Communities

240	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina	43,012,500,000
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241	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	19,606,200,000
242	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	16,467,500,000
243	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	70,628,200,000
244	04-2	Special funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	8,913,500,000
		Total Basic Purpose 04	158,627,900,000
		Basic Purpose 05—Obligations to Finance Social Services	
245	05-9	Supplemental funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Community of SR Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Fund	2,115,240,000
246	05-9	Funds for preferential pensions of military personnel under the provisions of the Law on the Obligations of the Federation for Pensions of War Veterans	21,921,200,000
247	05-9	Funds for adjustment of military pensions	24,356,900,000
248	05-9	Supplemental funds earmarked to cover the deficit in the Military Personnel Old Age Insurance Fund	75,506,400,000
		Total Basic Purpose 05	123,899,740,000
		Basic Purpose 06—Other General Public Purposes	
249	06-11	Compensation to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for tasks in keeping records, monitoring, and preparing reports and analyses	412,500,000
250	06-12	Funds for material reserves	18,359,708,000
251	06-14	Funds to build projects of interest to the Federation	

		and to equip federal bodies, agencies and organizations	8,060,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 06	26,832,208,000
Basic Purpose 07—Federal Reserve Funds			
252	07-1	Appropriation to the permanent Federal reserve	250,000,000
253	07-2	Current budget reserve	1,659,900,000
		Total Basic Purpose 07	1,909,900,000
Basic Purpose 08—Funds Placed in Time Deposits and Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation			
254	08-4-2	Obligations under foreign loans	257,700,000
255	08-4-2	Obligation of SAP Kosovo assumed to repay the foreign loan for the Ibar-Lepenac Hydropower System	1,701,000,000
256	08-4-2	Funds to pay differences in rates of foreign exchange from past years	2,797,900,000
257	08-4-2	Funds to repay international credits for improved transportation routes in SR Montenegro	1,445,800,000
258	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)	178,000,000
259	08-4-2	Member's share in the Inter-American Bank	540,200,000
260	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the African Development Bank	350,000,000
261	08-4-2	General increase of the SFRY's share in the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,230,000,000
262	08-4-2	Fourth General Replenishment of the Resources of the African Development Fund	231,000,000
263	08-4-2	SFRY's member's share in the joint fund for primary products	242,000,000
264	08-4-2	Obligations to the National Bank of Yugoslavia	28,857,700,000

265	08-4-2	Increase of the capital of the International Finance Corporation (IPC)	167,500,000
266	08-4-2	Funds to redeem bonds	7,609,700,000
Total Basic Purpose 08			45,608,500,000
Total Title 1			364,606,974,000
Title 2. Federal Foreign Ex- change Inspectorate			
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
267	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	643,040,000
268	01-2	Funds for material costs	44,314,000
269	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff per- sonnel in foreign exchange inspectorates in the repub- lics	59,000
270	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugo- slavia	18,384,000
271	01-3-2	Leasing and maintenance of office space	18,441,000
272	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,800,000
273	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	48,000
274	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	60,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			727,146,000
Total Title 2			727,146,000
Total Section 13 (Items 222 through 274)			365,334,120,000
Section 14. Federal Secre- tariat for For- eign Trade			
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
275	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	594,168,000
276	01-2	Funds for material costs	33,587,000
277	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,698,000

278	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	840,000
279	01-3-2	Preparation of bulletins and other materials and forms for administering the foreign trade and foreign exchange systems	235,000
280	01-3-2	Expenses of foreign and domestic delegations	15,000,000
281	01-3-2	Charges for translation of various technical materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	200,000
282	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	150,000
283	01-3-2	Expenses of personnel development programs	280,000
284	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	284,000
285	01-3-3	Expenses of the committee for negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferentials at the ministerial level, which is to be held in Yugoslavia	75,583,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	727,025,000
		Total Section 14 (Items 275 through 285)	727,025,000

Section 15. Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs

Title 1. The Secretariat

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

286	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	289,011,000
287	01-2	Funds for material costs	16,712,000
288	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,040,000
289	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	840,000
290	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,740,000
291	01-3-2	Costs of data processing	126,000
292	01-3-2	Funds to finance costs related to analyzing and forecasting economic trends	14,000,000
293	01-3-2	Studies and analyses	5,000,000

294	01-3-2	Funds for the work of professional councils	3,000,000
295	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	154,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			336,623,000
Total Title 1			336,623,000
Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate			
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies			
296	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	319,478,000
297	01-2	Funds for material costs	15,025,000
298	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and work on holidays	798,000
299	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	50,000
300	01-3-2	Remuneration of authorized organizations and specialists for checking the quality of products being imported	1,350,000
301	01-3-2	Expenses of inspection for quality	2,000,000
302	01-3-2	Rent	4,000,000
303	01-3-2	Expenses of international co-operation	20,000
304	01-3-2	Compensation for expert testimony and expert evaluation	1,000,000
305	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	500,000
306	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	14,800,000
307	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	17,000
308	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	600,000
309	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	1,520,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			361,158,000
Total Title 2			361,158,000

Title 3. Federal Directorate
for Commodity Reserves
Basic Purpose 01—Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

310	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	699,819,000
311	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,980,000
312	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000
313	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	6,913,000
314	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	60,000
315	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures and purchasing equipment	6,700,000
316	01-3-2	Studies, analyses, journals and magazines	1,000,000
317	01-3-2	Stipends for students	192,000
318	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	150,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	757,814,000
		Total Title 3	757,814,000
		Title 4. Federal Bureau for prices	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	

319	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	131,288,000
320	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,214,000
321	01-3-2	Costs of printing publications	160,000
322	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of councils	4,825,000
323	01-3-2	Expenses of professional cooperation with the price authorities of the republics and provinces	200,000
324	01-3-2	Costs of drafting materials to elaborate existing sub-legal enactments	178,000
325	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	126,000
326	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,000,000

327	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	145,091,000
		Total Title 4	145,091,000
		Total Section 15 (Items 286 through 327)	1,600,686,000
Section 16. Federal Secretariat for Jurisprudence and Organization of the Federal Administration:			
		Title 1. The Secretariat	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
328	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	183,235,000
329	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,000,000
330	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	5,856,000
331	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	480,000
332	01-3-2	Extradition proceedings	4,450,000
333	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	700,000
334	01-3-2	Translation of petitions and documents from foreign languages	60,000
335	01-3-2	Costs of expert testimony and litigation costs	150,000
336	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in drafting enactments	1,500,000
337	01-3-2	Depreciation	1,674,483,000
338	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Coordinating Committee for Relations in Property Law	120,000
339	01-3-2	Funds to purchase housing	2,000,000,000
340	01-3-2	For designated purposes	340,000,000
341	01-3-2	For the work of professional councils	2,000,000
342	01-3-3	Participation in financing international meetings and other undertakings	250,000
343	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	60,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	4,220,344,000
		Total Title 1	4,220,344,000

Title 2. Bureau for Upgrading the Federal Administration

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

344	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	51,552,000
345	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,000,000
346	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	320,000
347	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,000
348	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	40,000
349	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education of the personnel of federal bodies and agencies and federal organizations	500,000
350	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing the bulletin	400,000
351	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing topic reviews and studies	36,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			55,018,000
Total Title 2			55,018,000

Title 3. Data Processing Bureau of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

352	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	166,620,000
353	01-2	Funds for material costs	15,640,000
354	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	420,000
355	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	3,900,000
356	01-3-2	Material costs incurred in publishing and storing documentary and information materials	400,000
357	01-3-2	Operating costs of the electronic computer	12,304,000
358	01-3-2	Costs of preparing designs of the information system	500,000

359	01-3-2	Advanced specialized training— training abroad	2,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	201,784,000
		Total Title 3	201,784,000
		Title 4. Funding Programs of Independent Institutions and Organi- zations	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
360	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Institute for Comparative Law	17,500,000
361	01-3-2	Compensation to medical in- stitutions for rendering services to personnel in federal bodies and agencies	4,500,000
362	01-3-2	Funds to carry out the work program of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationali- ties and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia	140,000,000
363	01-3-2	Funds for the AVNOJ Prize	11,000,000
364	01-3-2	Mosa Pijade Fund for Advance- ment of Representational Art	15,000,000
365	01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Commission on Objects Bear- ing the Likeness of Josip Broz Tito	450,000
366	01-3-2	Edvard Kardelj Prize	3,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	191,450,000
		Total Title 4	191,450,000
		Total Section 16 (Items 328 through 366)	4,668,596,000

Section 17. Federal Secretariat for Information

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies**

367	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	347,210,000
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368	01-2	Funds for material costs	15,937,000
369	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,382,000
370	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers and magazines and publica- tions	2,724,000
371	01-3-2	Expenses of hosting foreign guests and journalists	8,564,000
372	01-3-2	State visits—foreign newsmen accompanying heads of state	2,520,000
373	01-3-2	Education of newsmen from the nonaligned countries	10,160,000
374	01-3-2	Publication of bulletins and expenses of holding press conference and publishing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council	6,683,000
375	01-3-2	Performance of the interna- tional relations program of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists	2,750,000
376	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for the Social In- formation System of the SFRY	1,960,000
377	01-3-2	Expenses, of the Council for satellite and cable television	2,000,000
378	01-3-2	Expenses of multilateral co- operation of the nonaligned developing countries in the information field	490,000
379	01-3-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of pub- lications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, news and documentary films, news pho- tos, exhibits, special proj- ects, the Secretariat's op- erating fund and costs of shipping information and propaganda material	90,666,000
380	01-3-3	Purchase of periodicals in- tended for foreign countries	247,168,000
381	01-3-3	Radio broadcasting for foreign countries	1,154,680,000
382	01-3-3	Radio programs and news coverage and TV programs intended for abroad	3,650,000
383	01-3-3	News agency services	2,446,718,000
384	01-3-3	Costs of making newsreels	155,000,000

385	01-3-3	Information, propaganda and culture and entertainment activity aimed at Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	42,040,000
386	01-3-3	Informing the foreign public over radio and television	30,256,000
387	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	55,210,000
388	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	18,700,000
389	01-3-3	Nationwide defense and social self-protection in the public information system	814,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			5,465,468,000
Total Section 17 (Items 367 through 389)			5,465,468,000

Section 18. Federal Committee for Energy and Industry

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

390	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	338,606,000
391	01-2	Funds for material costs	14,690,000
392	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,659,000
393	01-3-2	Expenses of international co-operation within Yugoslavia	5,750,000
394	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	10,280,000
395	01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	1,300,000
396	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	700,000
397	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,800,000
398	01-3-2	Expenses of carrying out the work program of the Nuclear Energy Commission of the Federal Executive Council	1,700,000
399	01-3-2	Preparation of studies and analyses	1,200,000
400	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	500,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			384,185,000
Total Section 18 (Items 390 through 400)			384,185,000

Section 19. Federal Committee for Agriculture

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

401	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	920,846,000
402	01-2	Funds for material costs	16,180,000
403	01-2	Funds for material costs of border stations	50,963,000
404	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,472,000
405	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in water management	2,500,000
406	01-3-2	Monitoring chemicals for plant pest and disease control	500,000
407	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring chemicals for livestock pest and disease control	168,000
408	01-3-2	Compensation of members of special commissions	700,000
409	01-3-2	Performance of measures in the border zone in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	6,500,000
410	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in the fields of agriculture and forestry	5,000,000
411	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	5,000,000
412	01-3-2	For holding seminars, giving courses and preparing enactments in the field of veterinary science and plant pest and disease control	1,000,000
413	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	500,000
414	01-3-2	For monitoring movements of plant pests and diseases on the quarantine list	2,000,000
415	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	400,000
416	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime in the field of plant pest and	

		disease control at border crossings	600,000
417	01-3-2	Certification of new varieties and issuance of permits for production of seeds and nursery stock	5,500,000
418	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel for animal pest and disease control at the border	750,000
419	01-3-2	For verification and application of new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in 1987	5,000,000
420	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of instructions for administering regulations and carrying out measures under the jurisdiction of the Federation	2,300,000
421	01-3-2	Holding fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses for the advancement of agriculture	2,200,000
422	01-3-2	Monitoring, establishing and carrying on cooperation with countries with which Yugoslavia has intergovernmental committees and commissions, and especially with the developing countries	1,200,000
423	01-3-2	Costs of ascertaining the behavior of active ingredients of pesticides	700,000
424	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the commissions of the working bodies of the Committee	1,200,000
425	01-3-2	Diagnosis of virus diseases	600,000
426	01-3-2	Final preparation of integrated measures for plant pest and disease control and introduction of nonpesticidal measures to combat plant diseases and pests	2,000,000
427	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,200,000
428	01-3-2	Participation in drafting the initiatory program for establishing the causes of and taking steps to correct the large-scale withering of important tree species	1,200,000

429	01-3-2	Compensation of work at night and on holidays in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	1,000,000
430	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Farm Policy Council of the Federal Committee for Agriculture	2,300,000
431	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays in the field of plant pest and disease control at border crossings	1,000,000
432	01-3-2	Expenses of the Committee's inspectorate related to inspection of export packing-houses	1,000,000
433	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and using airplanes for fighting forest fires	1,500,000,000
434	01-3-2	Participation in preparing the manual Pesticidi u privredi i sumarstvu Jugoslavije (Pesticides in the Economy and Forestry of Yugoslavia)	400,000
435	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining office space at border stations	1,200,000
436	01-3-2	Expenses of printing bulletins on the condition and movement of infectious animal diseases	840,000
437	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	4,500,000
438	01-3-2	Costs of testing bio-residue and interlaboratory control	750,000
439	01-3-2	Perdiems for the work and stay of border veterinary inspectorates at joint border stations in Hungary	250,000
440	01-3-2	Contribution to the World Food Program (WFP)	142,846,000
441	01-3-2	Expenses of implementing the declaration on cooperation of Danube countries on the water management problems of the Danube, especially protecting its water against pollution	2,000,000
442	01-3-2	Costs of discharging obligations arising in 1987 out of the Agreement on Protection of the Water of the Tisa	

	River and Its Tributaries Against Pollution	200,000
443 01-3-2	Expenses in 1987 of the Yugoslav Committee for Protection of the Sea and Water of Inland Waterways Against Pollution	6,000,000
444 01-3-2	Purchase of Clothing and Footwear for border inspectors	5,000,000
445 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,300,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	2,712,065,000
	Total Section 19 (Items 401 through 445)	2,712,065,000
	Section 20. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications	

Title 1. The Committee

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

446 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	330,927,000
447 01-2	Funds for material costs	30,762,000
448 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,220,000
449 01-3-2	Drafting of technical regulations	1,690,000
450 01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	2,500,000
451 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	11,880,000
452 01-3-2	Compensation of commission members and nonstaff personnel	400,000
453 01-3-2	Printing international licenses and permits in the transportation sector	3,500,000
454 01-3-2	Expenses of participation of Jugoregistar specialists on projects of interest to the Federation	10,700,000
455 01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,500,000
456 01-3-2	Funds for designated purposes	500,000
457 01-3-2	Costs of committee meetings	1,180,000

458	01-3-2	Compensation for old-age and health insurance of Yugoslav nationals employed temporarily in the Secretariat of the Danube Commission	2,000,000
459	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Tirana in both directions	34,605,000
460	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Malta in both directions	40,055,000
461	01-3-2	Maintaining regular air service between Belgrade and Cyprus in both directions	41,202,000
462	01-3-2	Compensation of airports for work to meet the needs of air traffic safety	50,729,000
463	01-3-3	For safe navigation in maritime shipping	400,000,000
464	01-3-3	For safe navigation in river shipping	706,000,000
465	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	500,000
466	01-3-3	Funds for the work of the Geomagnetic Institute on projects of interest to the Federation	162,400,000
467	01-3-3	Funds to cover obligations resulting from passes issued in passenger transportation	500,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	2,340,250,000
		Total Title 1	2,340,250,000

Title 2. Federal Flight Control Administration

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

468	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	5,251,984,000
469	01-2	Funds for material costs	189,623,000
470	01-3-2	Operation of facilities	1,594,600,000
471	01-3-2	Rent	9,970,000
472	01-3-2	Costs of Aircraft Use	170,000,000
473	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night on holidays and overtime	165,000,000
474	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	140,000
475	01-3-2	Costs of vehicle use	60,000,000

476	01-3-2	Insurance expenses	46,200,000
477	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	90,000,000
478	01-3-2	Printshop expenses	9,800,000
479	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	40,000,000
480	01-3-2	Bank service charges	33,000,000
481	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	11,000,000
482	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment for safety in the workplace	15,400,000
483	01-3-2	Depreciation	425,139,000
484	01-3-2	Postage, telegraph and telephone service	275,800,000
485	01-3-2	Guarding and insuring property	30,000,000
486	01-3-2	Medical examinations of controllers, pilots, technicians and chauffeurs	24,700,000
487	01-3-2	Purchase of school supplies and textbooks for training programs	1,300,000
488	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	208,000
489	01-3-2	Expenses paid under military regulations	19,600,000
490	01-3-2	Education of personnel	78,000,000
491	01-3-2	Expenses of resurveying air navigation charts	11,600,000
492	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	400,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	8,553,464,000
		Total Title 2	8,553,464,000

Title 3. Federal Administration for Radio Communication

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

493	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	277,250,000
494	01-2	Funds for material costs	13,005,000
495	01-3-2	Compensation for night-time work	70,000
496	01-3-2	Maintaining monitoring and measuring centers	2,800,000
497	01-3-2	Property insurance	9,800,000
498	01-3-2	Expenses of the motor pool	5,600,000
499	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	5,900,000
500	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	6,000,000

501	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	240,000
502	01-3-2	Drafting of specialized and technical regulations, instructions and studies	100,000
503	01-3-2	Data processing of information and documentation	2,600,000
504	01-3-2	Expenses of current and capital maintenance of one-sixth of the office space at the Rijeka Monitoring and Measuring Center	1,120,000
505	01-3-2	Postage-telegraph and telephone service	3,500,000
506	01-3-2	Adaptation of space to accommodate computer equipment	1,200,000
507	01-3-2	Obligations to the International Telecommunications Union and other payments	4,200,000
508	01-3-2	Funds for material costs of monitoring and measuring stations	2,800,000
509	01-3-2	Expenses for separation from family	1,000,000
510	01-3-2	Expenses of cooperation with Ham Radio Operators of Yugoslavia	300,000
511	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	195,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	337,680,000
		Total Title 3	337,680,000

Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

512	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	170,234,000
513	01-2	Funds for material costs	12,595,000
514	01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft and automobile use	16,000,000
515	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and equipment	1,640,000
516	01-3-2	International cooperation	20,000
517	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	4,800,000
518	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000
519	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	7,100,000

520	01-3-2	Translation costs	21,000
521	01-3-2	Costs of organizing conferences	42,000
522	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized education and training	100,000
523	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays	100,000
524	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	30,000
525	01-3-2	Compensation for transporting personnel to and from work	1,851,000
526	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	214,663,000
		Total Title 4	214,663,000
		Total Section 20 (Items 446 through 526)	11,446,057,000

Section 21. Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare

Title 1. The Committee

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

527	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	595,209,000
528	01-2	Funds for material costs	25,133,000
529	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,880,000
530	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	600,000
531	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	8,512,000
532	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	2,772,000
533	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	1,146,000
534	01-3-2	Compensation of members of standing specialized commissions	2,000,000

535	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee and its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense		892,000
536	01-3-2	Costs of publishing reports of the labor inspectorate and public health inspectorate		200,000
537	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation which will be contracted out to appropriate professional institutions		927,000
538	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime related to public health control at the border		500,000
539	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance on office space for border public health control		5,742,000
540	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing regulations auxiliary medical supplies and other regulations implementing the Law on Sale of Drugs		320,000
541	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing for border public health inspectors		2,000,000
542	01-3-2	Expenses of protecting the country against the importation of infectious diseases		20,132,000
543	01-3-2	Expenses of analyzing medical drugs		1,294,000
544	01-3-2	Expenses related to control at the border		15,340,000
545	01-3-2	Expenses of medical treatment of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia		1,176,000
546	01-3-2	Protection against ionizing radiation		504,000
547	01-3-2	Material support and housing of refugees		17,669,000
548	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of health care which have a direct bearing on performance of the Federation's function, which are to be contracted out to the Federal Bureau for Health Care		81,200,000
549	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring the pollution of international		

550	01-3-2	and interpublic waters Operating expenses of the intersector working group to coordinate the effort of federal agencies in carrying out the decisions of the United Nations World Conference of the International Year of Women	8,000,000
551	01-3-2	Remuneration of part-time and nonstaff personnel	2,222,000
552	01-3-2	Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	2,780,000
553	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the Yugoslav Pharmacopoeia	150,000
554	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing regulations on health standards governing foodstuffs and articles for personal hygiene	2,200,000
555	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with UNICEF	841,000
556	01-3-3	Financing programs directed toward Yugoslav nationals working abroad	4,000,000
557	01-3-3	Funds for May Day Prizes	16,000,000
558	01-3-3	Costs of preparing the classification of occupations	12,140,000
559	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	2,500,000
560	01-3-3	Contribution to the United Nations Fund for Population Programs	450,000
561	01-3-3	Funds to carry out the program and operating expenses of the Yugoslav Committee of the UN Decade of the Disabled 1983-1992	555,000
562	01-3-3	Funds for the work of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with the World Health Organization	3,500,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	846,086,000
		Total Title 1	846,086,000
		Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Security	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
563	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	178,854,000

564	01-2	Funds for material costs	12,088,000
565	01-3-2	Material costs of standing joint commissions which Yugoslavia has with foreign countries	4,740,000
566	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family of social workers abroad and expenses of sending those social workers abroad	6,120,000
567	01-3-2	Expenses of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	2,270,000
568	01-3-2	Official trips in Yugoslavia	1,031,000
569	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	5,434,000
570	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	110,000
571	01-3-2	Education and upbringing of the children of Yugoslavs employed abroad temporarily	2,200,000
572	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	89,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	212,936,000
		Total Title 2	212,936,000
		Total Section 21 (Items 527 through 572)	1,059,022,000
		Section 22. Federal Committee for Affairs of War Veterans and Military Disabled	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
573	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	66,254,000
574	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,500,000
575	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,872,000
576	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	5,114,000
577	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	357,000
578	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	500,000
579	01-3-3	Care of graves and cemeteries of Yugoslav war casualties and veterans	40,800,000

	Total Basic Purpose 01	123,397,000
Basic Purpose 05—Obligations To Fund Public Services		
580 05-9	Funds for preferential old-age pensions (not including military pensions) in the context of the provisions of the Law on Obligations of the Federation for Old-Age Pensions of War Veterans	98,415,800,000
581 05-11	Funds for disability benefits of military disabled	43,452,70,000
582 05-11	Funds for health care of military disabled	2,715,500,000
583 05-11	Funds for treatment at spas and health resorts	3,171,700,000
584 05-11	Funds for the war veteran's supplement	44,000,000
585 05-11	Compensation paid to holders of the 1941 Partisan Commemorative Medal and other decorations	1,403,200,000
586 05-11	Disability benefits of recipients abroad	420,000,000
587 05-11	Funds for preparing the methodology for continuous monitoring of the state of health of war veterans and military disabled	3,000,000
	Total Basic Purpose 05	149,625,900,000
	Total Section 22 (Items 573 through 587)	149,749,297,000
Section 23. Federal Committee for Legislation		
	Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
588 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	167,684,000
589 01-2	Funds for material costs	6,650,000
590 01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	6,268,000

591	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia of members of the Committee and its bodies	1,400,000
592	01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	420,000
593	01-3-2	CEMA Commission for Legal Affairs	3,000,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			185,058,000

Total Section 23 (Items 588 through 593)			185,058,000
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Section 24. Federal Committee for Science and Technology

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

594	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	38,445,000
595	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,660,000
596	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,455,000
597	01-3-2	Funds for the work of the Committee's meetings	2,500,000
598	01-3-2	Funds for the work of specialized councils and commissions	2,500,000
599	01-3-2	Funds for expert evaluation	30,000,000
600	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000
601	01-3-2	Funds to finance scientific research projects and scientific studies	200,600,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			287,660,000
Total Section 24 (Items 594 through 601)			287,660,000

Section 25. Federal Committee for Tourism

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

602	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	51,098,000
603	01-2	Funds for material costs	7,690,000
604	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes of officials	6,088,000

605	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,400,000
606	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	6,000,000
607	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	4,000,000
608	01-3-2	Expenses of holding the Committee's meetings	2,000,000
609	01-3-2	Expenses of the Committee's professional council	2,000,000
610	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	3,000,000
611	01-3-2	Data processing costs	500,000
612	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	500,000
613	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	150,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			84,426,000
Total Section 25 (Items 602 through 613)			84,426,000

Section 26. Federal Customs Administration

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

614	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	14,746,034,000
615	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,000,000,000
616	01-3-2	Reimbursement of loss in customs procedure	850,000
617	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,260,000
618	01-3-2	Rent	45,000,000
619	01-3-2	Depreciation	685,530,000
620	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	234,400,000
621	01-3-2	Property insurance	35,531,000
622	01-3-2	Special monitoring measures	13,000,000
623	01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	9,318,000
624	01-3-2	Compensation for separation of officials from family	1,115,000
625	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures at international highway border crossings	2,000,000
626	01-3-2	Costs of physical security of structures and property	5,000,000
627	01-3-2	Purchase of forms used in customs procedure	200,000,000
628	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	6,000,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 17,987,398,000

Total Section 26 (Items 614 through 628) 17,987,398,000

Section 27. Federal Bureau for Social Planning

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

629	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	472,652,000
630	01-2	Funds for material costs	29,535,000
631	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	12,247,000
632	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,000,000
633	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and expenses of surveys	430,000
634	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,000,000
635	01-3-2	Professional consultations and conferences	800,000
636	01-3-2	Publication of the bulletin PRIVREDNA KRETANJA U SVLJETU I NJIHOV UTICAJ NA PRIVREDU JUGOSLAVIJE (World Economic Trends and Their Impact on the Yugoslav Economy)	6,000,000
637	01-3-2	Methodological research	5,560,000
638	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	160,000

Total Basic Purpose 01 531,384,000

Total Section 27 (Items 629 through 638) 531,384,000

Section 28. Federal Bureau of Statistics

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

639	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,261,019,000
640	01-2	Funds for material costs	111,242,000

641	01-3-2	Fire control and workplace health and safety	429,000
642	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	3,388,000
643	01-3-2	Costs of statistical surveys	6,500,000
644	01-3-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	100,000,000
645	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	90,000,000
646	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	200,000,000
647	01-3-2	Rent	18,800,000
648	01-3-2	Leasing of automatic data processing machines	1,000,000,000
649	01-3-2	Expenses of personnel development program	3,800,000
650	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	350,000
651	01-3-2	Share of costs for the OECD	2,800,000
652	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the 1991 Population Census	60,000,000
653	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	840,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	2,859,168,000
		Total Section 28 (Items 639 through 653)	2,859,168,000

Section 28. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational and Cultural, and Technical Cooperation

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

654	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	344,182,000
655	01-2	Funds for material costs	27,233,000
656	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	432,000
657	01-3-2	Contribution to the United Nations mission in Yugoslavia	35,000,000
658	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	25,000,000
659	01-3-3	Expenses of regular schooling, advanced specialized training and study trips of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	300,000,000

660	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing specialists for departure, participation in the salaries of Yugoslav specialists and aid in organizing the Center for Training Personnel in the Developing Countries	
661	01-3-3	Preparation of studies, expert evaluations, technical documentation, publications, international seminars, special courses for the developing countries and film production	100,000,000
662	01-3-3	Cultural and educational co-operation with the developing countries	11,600,000
663	01-3-3	International seminar entitled "The University Today"—participation of representatives from the developing countries	25,000,000
664	01-3-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint commissions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	500,000
665	01-3-3	Translation and copying of studies, reports, analyses and other materials	34,000,000
666	01-3-3	Compensation for health services rendered to personnel of the United Nations mission in Yugoslavia	1,120,000
667	01-3-3	Compensation for certain tasks in the jurisdiction of the Federation performed by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute	150,000
668	01-3-3	Information program	3,500,000
669	01-3-3	Center for Guidance and Organization of the Mutual Cooperation of the Nonaligned Countries in the Fields of Science and Technology	3,000,000
670	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,000,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	100,000
		Total Section 29 (Items 654 through 670)	930,817,000

Section 30. Federal Hydrometeorology Bureau

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

671	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	600,799,000
672	01-2	Funds for material costs	74,998,000
673	01-3-2	Funds for work on Sunday, at night and on holidays	10,816,000
674	01-3-2	Compensation of Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels of the Danube	3,600,000
675	01-3-2	Expenses of telecommunications	90,000,000
676	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,886,000
677	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	420,000
678	01-3-2	Printing the Yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	13,200,000
679	01-3-2	Financing international programs pursuant to specific decisions of the Federal Executive Council ("FIERZA", "ALPEX", "HOMS", "EMEP", "MED-POL," and "VITIUKI")	28,000,000
680	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	15,000,000
681	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	3,500,000
682	01-3-2	Motor vehicle maintenance and fuel	4,680,000
683	01-3-2	Expenses of advanced specialized training and specialization	280,000
684	01-3-2	Expenses of the coordinating group for performance of operational tasks and obligations, both domestic and international, which become obligations under the Convention on Long-Distance Air Pollution across Borders	200,000
685	01-3-2	Expenses of holding the 13th Meeting of the Council for the Problem "Meteorological Aspects of Air Pollution" as part of the scientific-technical cooperation of the SFRY and the CEMA member	

Section 32. Federal Bureau
for Patents

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies**

701	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	351,762,000
702	01-2	Funds for material costs	27,558,000
703	01-3-2	Costs of printing patent documents and documentation	10,000,000
704	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,123,000
705	01-3-2	Printing the patent herald	7,000,000
706	01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	2,300,000
707	01-3-2	Receiving and shipping patent documentation	980,000
708	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation with SZP, CUR-WIPO, and CEMA	2,000,000
709	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	800,000
710	01-3-2	Expenses of the information system	8,800,000
711	01-3-2	Council's operating expenses	180,000
712	01-3-2	Equipment maintenance and servicing	560,000
713	01-3-2	Rent	8,558,000
714	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	3,000,000
715	01-3-2	Translation of international patent documentation	120,000
716	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Creativity	400,000
717	01-3-2	Advanced training and specialization	600,000
718	01-3-2	Costs of the information services of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	1,800,000
719	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	40,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	427,581,000
		Total Section 32 (Items 701 through 719)	427,581,000

		countries in the field of environmental protection and improvement	383,000
686	01-3-2	Work of monitoring the pollution of the Sava River by mineral oils	786,000
687	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	400,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	849,948,000
		Total Section 30 (Items 671 through 687)	849,948,000
		Section 31. Federal Bureau for Standardization	
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies	
688	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	569,776,000
689	01-2	Funds for material costs	28,764,000
690	01-3-2	Expenses of drafting and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical specifications	20,000,000
691	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia	22,000,000
692	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	5,000,000
693	01-3-2	Official trips abroad	6,000,000
694	01-3-2	Costs of drafting regulations on alarm systems	2,500,000
695	01-3-2	Official trips in Yugoslavia	6,000,000
696	01-3-2	Expenses of administering the certification system	8,000,000
697	01-3-2	Expenses of financing the projects of the information system	8,000,000
698	01-3-2	International Cooperation with the UN, CEMA and the developing countries	11,000,000
699	01-3-2	Postal, telephone and telegraph	10,700,000
700	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	260,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	698,000,000
		Total Section 31 (Items 688 through 700)	698,000,000

Section 33. Federal Bureau
for Weights and
Measures and
Precious Metals

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies

720	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,513,335,000
721	01-2	Funds for material costs	97,722,000
722	01-3-2	Rent	5,222,000
723	01-3-2	Purchase of stamps and seals and minor items	15,000,000
724	01-3-2	Expenditures to upgrade the service	1,600,000
725	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	91,000,000
726	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	8,500,000
727	01-3-2	Expenses of international co-operation	350,000
728	01-3-2	Costs of issuing publications	3,000,000
729	01-3-2	Costs of current building maintenance	45,300,000
730	01-3-2	Costs of telecommunications	5,100,000
731	01-3-2	Preparation of specialized and technical regulations, sublegal acts and instructions in the field of metrology	1,000,000
732	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council and its committees for coordinating efforts and carrying on cooperation in the field of metrology	1,000,000
733	01-3-2	Costs of current maintenance and servicing of laboratory equipment and fixtures	20,000,000
734	01-3-2	Costs of regular examinations and insurance of workers who work under special conditions	1,370,000
735	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining trucks	18,200,000
736	01-3-2	Cost of entertainment	30,000
737	01-3-2	Purchase of protective clothing and footwear	2,730,000
738	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	1,300,000
739	01-3-2	Nonautomatic data processing	1,200,000

740	01-3-2	Costs of translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and from and into foreign languages	840,000
741	01-3-2	Expenses of printing forms related to realizing revenues	18,000,000
742	01-3-2	Costs of the information program	550,000
743	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and technical supplies	20,000,000
744	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	440,000
745	01-3-2	Funds for operation of the Yugoslav Center for Technical and Scientific Documentation	1,300,000
746	01-3-2	Costs of drafting specialized reports and studies in the field of metrology	8,000,000
747	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	520,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	1,882,609,000
		Total Section 33 (Items 720 through 747)	1,882,609,000

Section 34. Federal Geology Bureau

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

748	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	48,827,000
749	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,741,000
750	01-3-2	Expenses of the permanent delegation for cooperation with CEMA in the field of geology	1,675,000
751	01-3-2	Preparing and printing the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	30,000,000
752	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for the Comprehensive Geological Map of Yugoslavia	980,000
753	01-3-2	Costs of compiling the balance of mineral resources	

	and subsurface water of the SFRY and preparing the analysis of the SFRY's raw materials base	3,970,000
754 01-3-2	Funds for tasks in coordinating our country's bilateral cooperation with member countries related to geological explorations	840,000
755 01-3-2	Funds for carrying on cooperation with non-governmental international organizations	150,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	89,183,000
	Total Section 34 (Items 748 through 755)	89,183,000

Section 35. Yugoslav Archives

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

756 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	231,822,000
757 01-2	Funds for material costs	22,360,000
758 01-3-2	Costs of entertainment	150,000
759 01-3-2	Costs of protecting archive materials in case of war	560,000
760 01-3-2	Costs of maintaining furnishings and fixtures	800,000
761 01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,211,000
762 01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	2,852,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	259,736,000
	Total Section 35 (Items 756 through 762)	259,736,000

Section 36. Department for Rendering Services to meet the Entertainment Needs of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

763	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	573,565,000
764	01-2	Funds for material cost and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	264,680,000
765	01-3-2	Costs of operation and maintenance of the special train	123,724,000
766	01-3-2	Costs of hunting and maintaining the hunting facilities used by the Federation	64,200,000
767	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining and improving the Koprivnica Hunting and Forest Preserve, Bugojno	6,000,000
768	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,400,000
769	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	1,340,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	1,035,909,000
		Total Section 36 (Items 763 through 769)	1,035,909,000

Section 37. Department for Providing Subsidized Food Service to Personnel of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

770	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	818,440,000
771	01-2	Funds for material cost and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	140,603,000
772	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	300,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	959,343,000
		Total Section 37 (Items 770 through 772)	959,343,000

**Section 38. Department for
Air Transport of
Federal Bodies
and Agencies**

**Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies**

773	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	161,082,000
774	01-2	Funds for material cost and expenses of maintaining structures and equipment	533,220,000
775	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			694,402,000
Total Section 38 (Items 773 through 775)			694,402,000

**Section 39. Department for Financial and
Inventory Recordkeeping of
Federal Administrative Agencies
and Federal Organizations**

**Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of
Administrative Agencies**

776	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	478,037,000
777	01-2	Funds for material costs	18,928,000
778	01-3-2	Funds for production supplies and spare parts	18,000,000
779	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	168,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			515,133,000
Total Section 39 (Items 776 through 779)			515,133,000

**Section 40. Technical Sup-
port Department
of Federal Ad-
ministrative
Agencies
and Federal Or-
ganizations**

**Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies**

780 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	679,298,000
781 01-2	Funds for material costs	70,232,000
782 01-3-2	Expenses of franking the mail	33,600,000
783 01-3-2	Printing and copying costs	44,320,000
784 01-3-2	Funds to purchase office supplies and other minor items for federal bodies and agencies	15,000,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	842,450,000
	Total Section 40 (Items 780 through 784)	842,450,000

Section 41. Administration for Management of Office Buildings of Federal Bodies and Agencies

**Basic Purpose 01--Funds for
Operation of Administrative
Agencies**

785 01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,670,680,000
786 01-2	Funds for material costs	110,150,000
787 01-3-2	Heat, electric power, water and other services	1,171,415,000
788 01-3-2	Overhead expenses related to maintenance of buildings and equipment	187,375,000
789 01-3-2	Insurance on buildings and equipment	50,000,000
790 01-3-2	Telephone expenses of joint switchboards	9,200,000
791 01-3-2	Fire safety and technical safety of facilities	195,000,000
792 01-3-2	Work clothes, footwear and equipment for workplace health and safety	12,520,000
793 01-3-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	250,700,000
794 01-3-2	Transport services	4,080,000
795 01-3-2	Expenses of establishing special telephone communications	20,000,000
796 01-3-3	Defense-related projects	600,000
	Total Basic Purpose 01	3,681,720,000

Total Section 41 (Items 785 through 796) 3,681,720,000

Section 42. Garage of Federal Bodies and Agencies

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

797	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	589,430,000
798	01-2	Funds for material costs	15,774,000
799	01-3-2	Compensation for work on holidays	2,500,000
800	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenditures for miscellaneous purposes	210,386,000
801	01-3-2	Purchase of tools and pieces of equipment	500,000
802	01-3-3	Purchase of transportation equipment for national defense purposes	14,220,000
Total Basic Purpose 01			832,810,000
Total Section 42 (Items 797 through 802)			832,810,000

Section 42. Translation Department

Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies

803	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	606,592,000
804	01-2	Funds for material costs	36,900,000
805	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	8,718,000
806	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	2,500,000
807	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	843,000
808	01-3-2	Advanced professional training, specialization of translators in foreign languages	1,000,000
809	01-3-2	Funds to establish the terminology bank	1,200,000

810	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000
		Total Basic Purpose 01	657,853,000
		Total Section 43 (Items 803 through 810)	657,853,000
Section 44. Supplemental Funds to Sociopolitical and Public Organizations			
Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes			
Sociopolitical Organizations			
Subsidies to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia			
811	06-2	International activity	18,000,000
812	06-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation of the international working class movement	15,000,000
813	06-2	Program for financing publishing activities abroad	25,000,000
814	06-2	Financing the operation of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec	54,000,000
815	06-2	Publication of the collected works of Josip Broz Tito	3,500,000
Subsidy to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia			
816	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federal Conference	1,070,174,000
817	06-2	Funds for the "Edvard Kardelj" Center	56,000,000
818	06-2	Funds for the Srem Front Memorial Park	15,000,000
819	06-2	Subsidy to the newspaper BORBA	876,000,000
820	06-2	For the journal JUGOSLAVENSKI PREGLED [YUGOSLAV SURVEY]--Serbo-Croatian edition	32,886,000
821	06-2	For the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS]--Serbo-Croatian edition	20,503,000
822	06-2	For the journal ZENA DANAS [WOMAN TODAY]	4,698,000

823	06-2	Financing the work program of the Council of the Federal Conference of the SANPY for Protection and Improvement of the Environment	32,480,000
824	06-2	Conference for Local Community Development c: Yugoslavia	26,142,000
		Subsidy to the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia	
825	06-2	Financing the work program of the Conference	675,359,000
826	06-2	Celebration of Youth Day	107,394,000
827	06-2	Financing the international activities of collective members of the Socialist Youth Alliance of Yugoslavia	16,250,000
828	06-2	For the newspaper MLADOST [YOUTH]	143,318,000
829	06-2	For the journal IDEJE [IDEAS]	12,528,000
830	06-2	For the Youth Labor Festival	8,445,000
831	06-2	Other activities	60,060,000
832	06-2	Funds for the commission's work with young people residing abroad temporarily	9,952,000
833	06-2	Publishing activity of the Presidium (CIDID)	9,975,000
		Subsidy to the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia	
834	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	242,958,000
835	06-2	For the newspaper 4 JUL [4TH of JULY]	119,770,000
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav Red Cross	
836	06-2	Financing the work program of the Presidium	134,662,000
837	06-2	Missing persons service	4,445,000
838	06-2	Membership dues in the League and the Mediterranean Conference of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	29,399,000

839	06-2	Defense-related projects	3,494,000
840	06-2	Center for training Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel from the developing countries and nonaligned countries, as well as in those countries	8,190,000
841	06-2	International humanitarian aid in case of natural and other large-scale disasters	2,535,000
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations	
842	06-2	Financing the work program of the League	16,856,000
		Subsidy to the Federation of United Nations Associations of Yugoslavia	
843	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	2,366,000
		Subsidy to the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia	
844	06-2	Financing the work program of the Federation	93,776,000
		Federation for Physical Education of Yugoslavia	
845	06-2	Expenses of Yugoslavia's international activities in the field of physical education	886,000,000
846	06-2	Extraordinary programs of sporting events being held only in 1987	196,000,000
847	06-2	Funds for SPENS	300,000
848	06-2	Funds for the Zagreb '87 University Games	870,500,000
		Popular Technology—Federation of Organizations for Popular Technical Education of Yugoslavia	

849 06-2	For international activities of Yugoslavia in the field of popular technical educa- tion	33,925,000
	Yugoslav Firefighters Federa- tion	
850 06-2	For fire protection	4,760,000
	Total Basic Purpose 06-2	5,942,600,000
	Total Section 44 (Items 811 through 850)	5,942,600,000

III. Final Provision

Article 6

This budget shall take effect on 1 January 1987.

7045
CSO: 2800/109

FINANCE SECRETARY RIKANOVIC DISCUSSES CURRENT PROBLEMS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Nov-1 Dec 86 pp 2-3

[Interview with Federal Secretary for Finance Svetozar Rikanovic by Gordana Buncic: "Shattered Illusions"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The month during which the Resolution for 1987 is to be coordinated, along with certain systemic regulations, is ahead of us. The commitments on which they are based are viewed favorably, from the standpoint of being identical to the commitments of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The specific solutions have already been exposed to criticism, mainly along with comments that they are still too administrative. On the basis of all this, the impression is being given that these commitments exist only on paper, and not in practice. This was the reason why we asked Svetozar Rikanovic, the Federal Secretary for Finance, for an interview.

[Question] Of the 19 systemic laws proposed so far, 15 were prepared by the Federal Secretariat for Finance. That sufficiently demonstrates which area most of the changes are being proposed in. How basic are the proposals, and how deep are the changes in the most important parts of the system?

[Answer] It is a thankless job for me to talk about that. That will be shown by practice, however. We made an effort to have the changes be in accordance with the demands of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The changes are not major in all 15 laws, because there was no need for that, and some of it had been done earlier. Nevertheless, I would single out three laws in particular—those on overall receipts and income, depreciation, and financial rehabilitation. I think that these regulations were the most significant ones in the Federal Executive Council's fall initiative, judging by the influence that they will have on the position of every OVR [organization of associated labor] and every working person in our country.

I would like to emphasize that the most important thing is that through these changes, we are ensuring the integrity and protection of social property from being transferred, through the balance of successes, into the current business financial result, i.e., into expenditure. Furthermore, the proposed solutions will make it possible to bear the burdens of real economic categories--interest, depreciation, and the dinar exchange rate.

On the Other Side of the Balance

In preparing the new regulations, in contrast to the previous practice, in searching for new solutions we created what I might call a small social laboratory. We selected 115 OUPs, of which 138 were in the economy, and most of which were in material production, at which we are testing the solutions from the above-mentioned three laws. We are doing this on the basis of the final accounts from 1985, and in some cases on the basis of the results from the periodic accounts from this year. I think that this test is of enormous significance, since hidden problems in doing business can be seen as if on the palm of one's hand. The indicators are freed of everything fictitious, and so naturally the total receipts and income are lower, but are expressed in realistic terms. The individual effects are different. Through the implementation of the new accounting system, at Zorka in Sabac, for instance, some organizations that have had positive results so far will show a loss. On the other hand, some losers in other areas have apparently been designated as such unjustly, since according to the new criteria they move over to the positive side of business results. It is also evident, for example, that the problem at the Cable Works in Svetozarevo is enormous stocks, and at the Crvena Zastava plants, an enormous overhead.

Such a realistic look at business results will also make it possible for us to conduct a different rehabilitation policy: in my opinion, this is the paramount issue. We must realize once and for all that even our self-managing socialism cannot develop by relying on the losers; it must instead rely on the most competent and most profitable organizations. In addition to this, elsewhere in the world one goes into bankruptcy when obligations to other firms that have been undertaken cannot be settled. Now we too, through the new legal solutions, are introducing the possibility of going bankrupt precisely for that reason.

Reservation for Bankruptcy

Furthermore, we are giving more rights to the financial rehabilitators--if they do not have confidence in the proposed rehabilitation program, they can insist on their own program (rehabilitation is still a voluntary action). With the new solutions, we are preventing banks from giving additional money to a loser, because it is the most uncreditworthy organization. Banks can participate in a rehabilitation by rescheduling old loans, by writing off part of the interest, and in other ways, but they can approve new loans only for a creditworthy rehabilitator. We are thereby breaking the vicious circle of opstina-bank-loser, in which each of the three parties has an interest in carrying out the rehabilitation. Precisely because the opstina will not receive taxes from the loser's income, it will not have an interest in protecting it from bankruptcy at any cost. In addition, we are speeding up sound integration. A producer in which other OUPs are interested has chances of being saved. If there is no such interest, then there is no point in its surviving on the business scene.

It should be stated that neither machines nor buildings nor workers will go into bankruptcy, but only poor production programs, poor management, a poor

market orientation, and a poor assortment of goods. With its own property, society has a right to organize a new organization with new ideas, with a more suitable use of social property. We are naturally not expecting several dozen percent of Yugoslav OURs to go into bankruptcy now. That would not be realistic. It would be economically and politically senseless. We think, however, that economic compulsion will drive and motivate many to activate their dead capital in time and make use of unutilized capacities, so that they will avoid the fate of bankruptcy. Under such conditions, bankruptcy will continue to be reserved only for the most incompetent.

[Question] "Financial consolidation of the economy" is a frequently used term in discussions of our economic situation. This generally means converting or writing off credits. What is the scope of such solutions in the actual improvement of the economy's financial position?

[Answer] I think that we have many disagreements over this issue. I personally avoid the expression "financial consolidation," because I associate it with making financial arrangements for formally covering losses, without any real change in the loser's commercial and production orientation. I think that it is necessary to speak of economic and financial consolidation, which must be carried out literally in every organization, and this primarily means seeking steps that one can take in business that will lead to high [enterprise] income and personal incomes in more difficult business conditions. Anything else, in my opinion, is dangerous, because it deceives both business and society.

Consequently, in economic and financial consolidation, I do not envision any state money for covering poor business operation, since that would mean taxing the income of those who perform well. In this regard, however, I am not ruling out the possibility of temporary financial assistance to some OUR, but this must represent support for a program that has obvious economic prospects. Only in that case can one consider a commercial bank's taking the step of possibly writing off some unpaid interest, rescheduling some loan, or making some other concession.

Burden of the Legacy

[Question] The dilemma of social control and the free formation of prices can be reduced to the dilemma of administration versus the market. What is your opinion on the extent to which we can really have prices set freely?

[Answer] Personally, I cannot accept any other commitment as progressive except the one to market conditions for doing business. This implies, as a vital provision, the free formation of prices. Those who are "more Catholic than the Pope," however, lose sight of the fact that market economies, when monopolies are involved, restrict the free formation of prices by economic measures in the form of imports of goods and the denial of a monopolistic position to individual domestic producers in the market. Unfortunately, today we have two kinds of restrictions in this respect, and both of them are ones that our economy has inherited.

From our older legacy, we have an almost uniform monopolistic economic structure. For many decades, it was a great heresy to build so-called "duplicate facilities." They could have been duplicate from the standpoint of an autarchic philosophy of development, and from a supplier's standpoint, but not, on a world scale, from the standpoint of a market concept of development. Such development, however, occurred at the same time as a stage in which the economy had a need for renewal and emergence. We did not abandon that concept in time, however. It is still with us today. Consequently, we have many producers with a monopolistic position in the market, and with a supply of goods that does not even meet the needs of suppliers, much less the demand capable of paying for those goods.

In the second place, there is another restriction that we have inherited, a somewhat more recent one. We are a country with too high a foreign debt, a country with a modest foreign exchange liquidity, a strained balance of payments, and insufficient exports of goods and services. We have little room to maneuver, in the long run, for pouring imported goods into the domestic market and thus neutralizing the domestic monopolies.

Because of all this, we have to be determined and clear about our commitment, but also moderately pragmatic and selective in current price policy: continually expanding room for the free formation of prices, influencing supply and demand relationships through economic measures, but at the same time temporarily improving the methods of flexible social control of prices. This naturally also includes the comprehensive control of monopolistic prices, when this is unavoidable. That is how it is also done in older market economies when they pass through periods of crisis.

[Question] The changes also provide for a different position for the National Bank of Yugoslavia; more precisely, different principles would be used to reach agreement in the NBY?

[Answer] Numerous changes have been provided for in the amendments to the Law on the NBY. With respect to unanimity in the Board of Governors--the consensus solution--the change is in the direction of adopting decisions by a two-thirds majority of votes. That is, naturally, if the draft laws are approved, as we expect. There is a possibility that a decision cannot even be adopted with a two-thirds majority of votes. In such cases the decision would be made by the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. I think that this solution is a step forward, and that it will help to equip the NBY to perform its function in the credit-monetary system more efficiently. The rest of the amendments to the above-mentioned law are aimed at strengthening the National Bank, as the one exercising monetary authority in the system, along with the necessary strengthening of its supervisory function in the country's monetary, credit, and foreign exchange systems.

"Uniform" Contributions

[Question] What are the constitutional restrictions, and what are the dilemmas in regard to the changes in the economic system?

[Answer] It is difficult to go into this very complex subject here, but I would single out the obstacles in the tax system as the major ones. For the time being we are almost impotent here in comparison with what is necessary. Accordingly, in spite of the changes that we have proposed, I must emphasize that basically, we are inevitably staying with an inefficient tax system that will have a much more pronounced fiscal and possibly social function, and an insufficient economic one.

Besides that, we have a solution that is really unique in the world, according to which taxes and contributions are separated. The latter are institutionally unusable as elements of society's economic policy. Because of all this, we are also trying to use credit-monetary policy to solve what, by the nature of things, belongs to the tax system within the framework of current economic policy. Hasn't the lack of a real interest rate for many years, for example, been a sort of destructive substitute for an unsuitable tax system?

As far as the dilemmas are concerned, there are a lot of them. There are many different interests. This is not a question of vacillations in regard to the orientation from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, although that does occur in some cases. It was not just formally adopted, but rather is a reflection of our overall ideological awareness and orientation. It has to do with the fact that we are building a system that no one has had before, we are getting experience for ourselves, and under such conditions, the dilemmas today are the following: how to define the social property of an economic entity in connection with its definition, which forms of economic coercion should be used when we have almost forgotten about economic coercion, whether the changes in the accounting system should cover assets or include liabilities as well, whether to revalue only material goods or monetary resources as well, and how quickly to introduce the changes. With respect to interest, there is also a dilemma over the accounting method for it.

The curbing of inflation also gives rise to numerous dilemmas. It is not the same thing to reduce it when the application of real economic categories is already incorporated in the system, as when that does not exist or is only being introduced. If we are richer in anything, we are rich in dilemmas.

[Question] As a member of a government which has submitted some long-awaited legal regulations to go through the procedure of coordination in the assembly, can you say something about the support or resistance that you have?

[Answer] I couldn't talk about resistance, at least for now, but naturally I expect it. I would instead say that there is concern, due to the really serious economic situation, which is manifested in the low standard of living of working people, the discouraging inflation, uncertainty, and the failure to unite sufficiently around a positive program, even though we have one. I must emphasize that the FEC has a great deal of support from associated labor. Many collectives are aware that institutional changes will be proposed that will make business conditions harsher and will bring them closer to losses, but they nevertheless accept the proposed measures, because they see that these are a good solution in the long term for themselves as well, because they will force them to perform better.

Fear of Credits

[Question] How energetic is the resolution, and what is the aim of the economic policy measures for 1987?

[Answer] The forcefulness of the resolution can be appreciated by the regulations that will accompany it, and that can already be seen from the proposed institutional solutions, which are not "keeping company" with it by accident. I do not want it to be thought that I consider the resolution to be perfect, however, but everyone has a chance to improve it.

As far as the aims are concerned--above all, backing the successful, and removing the unsuccessful more effectively from business activity; next, energetically curbing inflation, not just through restrictions, and by cutting back demand (which does not mean that it should not be cut back in many spots where it is too high), but also through increased supply, through greater production. Next, increasing exports, with steps that are faster in regard to import trends. It is bad when we are continually in danger of having a surplus in the balance of trade only if we reduce imports, because that inevitably means a reduction in exports just a little later.

[Question] We are conducting this interview between two of your "world" trips. What is your opinion of Yugoslavia's position in the international finance market?

[Answer] After major problems in our foreign exchange liquidity in 1982, several "stand-by" arrangements in succession with the IMF, the refinancing of some of our obligations in 1983, and the multiyear refinancing agreed upon with the creditor governments and commercial banks at the end of last year and the beginning of this one, we are now in a status of "enhanced surveillance" of our economic trends. I can say that our country has the reputation of being a very responsible member of the international financial community. Even though it is with enormous sacrifices, we are promptly fulfilling our mature obligations to the last dollar, including those coming due on the basis of refinanced credits. If one excludes the intercurrency influences that increase the nominal amount of our debt expressed in dollars, we have, during the first nine months of this year, reduced the country's medium-term and long-term debt by \$996 million. Although I would personally like us to have no debts and be a net creditor on the international scale, it still seems to me that we are going too fast in reducing our debt. We need development, new jobs, new technologies, an economic offensive, growth or exports--all of this cannot be done, or cannot be done fast enough, without some additional foreign capital formation.

The policy of a real exchange rate for the dinar that is being carried out in Yugoslavia has sharply reduced the interest of businessmen in foreign credits. In a conversation that we recently had in New York with a group of representatives of banks there, the NY Governor and I pointed out the fact that our economy today is thinking in economic terms and that if they offer it credits, they have to weigh carefully the conditions and cost of their offer, because some of the credits already received from the International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development have been rejected by the beneficiaries during the last year or two. Significant talks with a mission from the World Bank about our future relations are coming up in December, and we and the Bank are both interested in the successful development of these relations. Talks with an IMF mission are also ahead of us. They will also have a significant effect upon our future position in the world financial market.

Time of Fairness

[Question] At the end of our conversation, Comrade Rikanovic, in your view what is the most difficult thing in this crisis of ours, and how optimistic are you about our getting out of it?

[Answer] The most difficult thing seems to me to be that people are experiencing this crisis as a sort of injustice of this time and the moment we are in. But a different time was "unfair," when a truly romantic and naive economic system was built and constructed, that continually perpetuated itself all over again for us and increased the economic crisis. It is also threatening what is most precious to us--the system of self-management, which in such an economic system was keeping bad company. We lived much better, with little work, but with many foreign credits. A large proportion of those credits went to purchase oil, while gasoline was consumed in enormous amounts and for many years at trifling prices; some of those credits thus went up in smoke through the tailpipes of Yugoslav automobiles.

Part of our debt, because of the extremely unrealistic exchange rate of the dinar, went for the import of numerous foreign goods, whose artificially low prices created the illusion of an eternal right to a high standard of living, with low labor productivity and irresponsibility in the utilization of production capacities. Our neglect of economic categories such as depreciation, interest, and the dinar exchange rate for many years, our truly voluntaristic attitude toward them, has been repaid with failed investments. We are still frequently blaming businessmen, who at a different time only behaved logically with respect to an illogical economic system and an illogical economic policy.

In my opinion, that was the period of our great blunders. Now we have a headache from sobering up. Instead of bitterness and complaints, however, we should mobilize the young educated people to take matters into their own hands in production as well. We must give them a better economic system than the one that brought us into a serious economic crisis. They should be encouraged to make better use of the country's still great potential and capacities, to search for new production programs and technologies. We must open up a true socialist self-management outlook for young people, and not some nonsense that we must teach them, with our experience and experiences that they do not remember or only remember from books, that there is no place that this country and these people cannot overcome.

As you can see, I am optimistic about the chances for recovering from the crisis. If I were not, I would not be—and still, I hope—here today. Then this session will with almost three o'clock a day.

[Box]

Awaiting a New Program

"I think that one should not neglect the very significant issue of the social problems that can occur. Previously the republics and provinces were very diligent in using the resources from the joint reserve funds to cover losses. Let us recall that decisions were made overnight in emergency sessions to increase the rates for those funds.

"Since it will not be possible in the future to use them to cover losses, the possibility has been left that they can be used to pay salaries in the OURs that go into bankruptcy. We feel that it is better to strengthen these funds temporarily and use them to finance salaries than to cover losses continually."

[Box]

Limited Freedom

"In the absence of domestic and foreign competition, many domestic suppliers condemn themselves to low productivity and technological backwardness. This does not hinder them from raising the prices of their products sevenfold or tenfold overnight. There has even been a case of a 27-fold price increase. A "free formation of prices" of that kind threatens your and my freedom and rights in the market."

[Box]

Prisoners of Distrust

"At one time we had a better political attitude than an economic situation--you recall 1981 or 1982, when it was economically more serious. Today, however, some facts that indicate positive trends are not used and not sought, as if they were undesirable. For example, during the second five months of this year, the economic results were quite different from the results from the first five months. The trends in retail prices from July to October are 19 percent more favorable, and the trends in producer prices are more than 28 percent higher in comparison with the January-May period.

"Also, exports to the Western developed countries in the second quarter were 9 percent lower, and in the third quarter almost 7 percent higher, than in the same periods last year. These are all fantastic results that the country can be proud of, even though for the time being I, and many other Yugoslavs, cannot feel this through an increase in our own buying power.

"It seems, however, that there is a sort of exaggeration in public opinion, so that those who create it become prisoners of it themselves. There is not a great distance from that to an impatience with the facts. Now, for the first time in our legislative practice, in the phase of drafting the laws, we are testing the solutions at organizations of associated labor so that the laws will be better, but the public does not notice this, and instead of a creative contribution is insisting upon doubts about the directions and scope of what has been proposed."

MIODOWICZ 'INTERPRESS' CONFERENCE DETAILED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ, met yesterday [December 8] with Polish and foreign journalists at the "Interpress" Press Center. He arrived here with seven vice-chairmen elected during the union congress. First, OPZZ press spokesman Franciszek Ciemny said that much inaccurate information about the congress and unions has appeared in the foreign press. This concerns the number of union members. Currently they unite 7 million people of the 10,370,000 employed in plant where, according to the law now in force, union organizations can be established. However, the total number of people employed in Poland is higher.

Much interest on the part of journalists was provoked by economic problems and union members' attitudes toward them. They emphasized their critical opinion on economic plans and said they will strive to change some proportions. They spoke in favor of lengthening the work day and making more efficient use of it and for better compensation for more productive work. Currently OPZZ management is carefully studying proposals by congress delegates and approved plan documents in order to then propose to members of the OPZZ Council and Executive Committee a plan of operation for the immediate future.

A change in the quality of OPZZ's work is necessary, said Alfred Miodowicz. This is evident from critical observations that came up during the congress. This must be a period of greater flexibility and better substantive activity. This is also associated with expanded responsibilities for all OPZZ units and all active members, not excluding delegated united in union groups. Difficult tasks for the entire movement were formulated at the congress. So the responsibility of OPZZ is also greater. Therefore it is necessary to look differently at the future work of that organization.

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REPORT-BACK CAMPAIGN IN PZPR DAILY

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] On 6 December a report and electoral meeting of the Primary Party Organization was held at the office of TRYBUNA LUDU. By the terms of a decision of the Warsaw Committee's Executive Board on the appointment of an institutional party unit at the newspaper (the numerical force of the organization meets statutory requirements), a PZPR Institutional Committee was elected, with Witold Juchniewicz as first secretary.

We quote part of the adopted resolution:

"Conscious of the importance of the obligations placed on party propaganda employees by the PZPR's 10th Congress and striving to achieve the rank of co-author, not merely executor, of party propaganda policy for the TRYBUNA LUDU group, we adopt as the main goals of our institutional party organization:

- consolidation, through methods appropriate for a newspaper, of the party's internal ideological and political identity;
- formation of an appropriate party image, one that evokes confidence and respect in the eyes of the public;
- active, creative and critical participation by all party members in continued modifications of TRYBUNA LUDU to bring the newspaper closer to the reader."

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FRENCH CP STUDY GROUP CONTINUES TOUR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a study group of the French Communist Party Central Committee [KC FPK], headed by J. Włos, director of the party's Division on Elections and Local Communities, visited Poland for a week. The purpose of the visit by the delegation of French Communists was to become familiar with the operation and evolution of the PRL's political system at various levels of public life.

The delegation was hosted by PZPR Central Committee Secretary H. Bednarski. It also met with Sejm Vice-Marshal M. Rakowski, chairman of the Sejm's Socio-Economic Council. The guests had discussions in the Central Committee's Ideological, Political-Organizational and Foreign divisions. It also met with A. Lopatka, director of the Office for Religious Affairs, and with representatives of PRON and OPZZ management.

In addition, the delegation visited Krakow and Katowice provinces. The French Communists became acquainted with the activity of provincial party units and provincial people's councils. They held discussions with party and socio-professional activists of Jagiellonian University, Lenin Foundry and the "Red Guard" KWK in Czeladz. They also toured the Provincial Center for Agricultural Development in Karniowice.

During the discussions the French were interested mainly in implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR's 10th Congress, processes of democratization of social life, implementation of the notion of national understanding in our country and the role of party and union organizations and employee self-management in the implementation of economic reform.

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'POLONIA' SOCIETY OUTLINES CULTURAL, ECONOMIC TIES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Excerpt] At its meeting on 16 December the Interdepartmental Commission on Polish Communities Abroad discussed the state and results of research conducted on Polonia issues in the past five years and evaluated implementation of the program adopted two years ago by the "Polonia" Society for Contact with Foreign Polonia.

The "Polonia" Society, it was noted, strives to satisfy the needs of Polish communities abroad resulting from their Polish origin, wants to disseminate knowledge about Poland among them, about the history, culture and current events of our country, and bring closer to Polish society the achievements of Polish communities abroad.

Much attention was devoted to the activity of the "Polonia" Society in the area of culture in pointing out the significance of comprehensive assistance given to the Polonia artistic movement, to the need for presenting Polish culture and art to Polish communities abroad and exchanges of experience in organizing cultural and artistic life.

It was also noted that the "Polonia" Society will continue to support activity serving Polish and Polonia economic cooperation. One form of this cooperation tested in practice are the "Polonia Economic Meetings," which create conditions for establishing cooperation, especially in the forms and fields typical of small-scale manufacturing.

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WARSAW POLYTECHNIC RECTOR ON HIGHER EDUCATION LAW, PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Professor Zbigniew Grabowski, Rector, Warsaw Polytechnic, by Andrzej Skrzypczak]

[Text] The 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on education, the third Polish Science Congress and, above all, the 10th Congress of the party ambitious tasks for higher education, both for now and in the future. We are speaking with Professor Zbigniew Grabowski, rector of the greatest Polish technical school, Warsaw Polytechnic, concerning its situation and aims.

[Question] In evaluating the sociopolitical situation in institutions of higher education, the fact that the process of normalization is proceeding more slowly in many schools than in the country was emphasized until recently. And here this assessment ceases to be of current interest. From what does this result, and to what degree does this change in the situation affect Warsaw Polytechnic?

[Answer] Somehow the processes of normalization ensued with a certain delay in the schools; however, they were to a great degree the result of progressing stabilization in the country. Amendment of the higher education law and the activities undertaken as a result of this had great significance for accelerating these processes in Warsaw Polytechnic as well.

I am thinking here about general changes in legal regulations and of the resulting internal changes in the rules in higher educational institutions. Although I am far from affirming that the change in rules itself was decisive, one can not, however, deny that it contributed to a large degree to a certain internal evolution in the environment. The new legal regulations on the one hand helped in the "sobering up," and on the other made possible the most lively activity.

As I see it, our consistent adherence to the lines of the IX Congress, the policy of compromise, before we introduced the new law also had an influence on quieting emotions in our school. At the same time, in the past academic year, positive programs for development of science and higher education were formulated.

After assuming the duties of rector last December, I received much disquieting--even alarming--information from the deans and heads of departments and institutes about the poor condition of the physical facilities of the school. To a certain degree, then, assurance of conditions for normal functioning of the polytechnic, not political matters, became the central issue.

[Question] Has anything been accomplished in this short period of time?

[Answer] Yes, but not to the extent required. Repairs and modernizations planned before this September became feasible in principle, which did not mean at all that we would not continue to battle many problems. The situation is such that, according to estimates, we must appropriate nearly a billion zloty annually for repairs. Meanwhile, the amount allocated for this purpose--although the greatest in all higher education--was on a level with last year, and totaled 300 million zloty.

Moreover, financial resources are not the only barrier. Our survey of the working capacity of construction companies shows that they could accomplish at most repairs worth about 500 million zloty annually. This means that the requirements exceed both the available financial and practical resources significantly.

[Question] The General Council on Science and Higher Education, which recently considered the problems of capital expenditures in higher education, intends to come out in favor of granting priorities to schools.

[Answer] It is hard to be excessively optimistic and to believe in a radical and rapid improvement, even with a granting of priorities.

At present, Warsaw Polytechnic is treated by law like a retail customer, although one can compare it boldly to a fairly big city whose housing problems are so large, that half the buildings in this city are monumental.

I believe that the problem of maintaining the physical facilities of the polytechnic will be one of the fundamental problems of the next few years. We must reconcile that which is indispensable and most urgent with that which can be done.

[Question] Although repair problems are important, surely they are not the chief occupation of a rector's time?

[Answer] Some may be surprised that a rector talks about repairs, but this is certainly an important element in improving the didactic process and the functioning of scientific schools. Our endowment in scientific and teaching apparatus is the basis for qualitative changes in our work.

According to assessments made in the polytechnic, the proportion of up-to-date equipment which we now have at our disposal is estimated at 30 percent. Renovation of equipment again involves considerable financial expenditures. As far as that goes, what we want to do in the first place is to supply the

school with an adequate information system as a condition for modernizing teaching and research. The question for us is no longer that students become acquainted with the possibilities of computer science applications, but that computer science be universally applied in teaching and research practice.

We reckon that the expenditure for purchase of suitable computer equipment with all instrumentation and peripherals will be about one billion zloty. I believe that we can realize part of these purchases with an appropriation from the science department, and part from the resources which the school has available from undertaking central scientific programs.

We are also counting on help or help from the PW [Warsaw Polytechnic] Social Council. Among its members are many representatives from industry in Warsaw Province. At its next meeting, the Social Council will consider how these industries can give the school material assistance. The PW Alumni Association is also coming forth with aid for the school.

Thus, we can count on the joint efforts of the science department and of our employees who are actively involved in central research programs, as well as of the Social Council and Polytechnic Alumni Association, which already are generating real hope that the equipment needs of the school will be met to a great degree during the next few years. For this is not, after all, entirely a matter of information equipment, but of exchange and modernization of the scientific and teaching equipment which we have at our disposal.

[Question] Equipment matters are elements of a prospective program for development of the polytechnic. Is such a program already in effect in the school?

[Answer] The majority of the organizational units at the polytechnic already prepared their own program plans up to the year 2000. In preparing the program, we are also utilizing suggestions and proposals assembled during discussions at the XXIC Plenum KC [Central Committee] and X Congress of the party. We are striving to formulate an answer to the question: What must we do, in order that our school might meet the challenges of the present time?

We realize that, even assuming we maintain the previous courses of study and the present departmental-institute structure of the polytechnic's organization to a large degree, we will have to modify and modernize rather fundamentally the content and form of education. We realize that, to a greater extent, we will have to take up the matter of post-graduate education. When the conception is formed, we will bring about changes gradually. Beginning with the next academic year, 1987-1988, we are planning to introduce new courses of study such as biotechnology, automatics, and robotics, as well as a course in unconventional energy sources. We are already prepared for this to a large degree, with staffing and organization.

We would want the forthcoming academic year to be the next year of systematic, calm work. It will not only accomplish the current didactic, educational, and scientific tasks, but also define exact goals and prepare the basis for undertaking future problems. Of those, which prepare schools for the 21st century.

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HIGHER EDUCATION LAW, STUDENT SELF-MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Eugeniusz Pietrasik of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, by Janina Poradowska]

[Text] [Question] What really is happening with student self-government?

[Answer] According to the higher education law, all students in higher education create it. From the official standpoint, self-governments exist.

[Question] But they are not active, for they do not have their own executive organs.

[Answers] By now, student representation in the schools exists, but indeed there are as yet no such organs of self-government.

[Question] A lot of time has already passed since amendment of the higher education law, so why really are student self-governments in the new form arising so slowly?

[Answer] The amendment to the law changed the functional basis of self-government and more precisely defined the scope of its activities, limiting it to matters of pedagogy and social problems. It [the amendment] stated that the minister of science and higher education defined the framework of self-government more exactly by formulating a general set of regulations. These regulations were prepared last year in September.

[Question] One standard for all?

[Answer] No, directly the opposite. The minister defined the general framework and obliged every school to give shape to these regulations, taking into account their needs, traditions, achievements of their previous social activities, and environmental specifics. Thus, the rectors called teams together composed of representatives from all youth organizations, two to four student-group subprefects, a representative from dormitory residents, as well as the prorector for student affairs. These teams were given the task of working out the regulations and functioning as self-governmental organs during the transition period.

[Question] Transition periods have a tendency to be prolonged, and this one already has lasted a year. What has been done during this year?

[Answer] Of the 54 schools subordinate to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the rectors from 29 delivered regulations to us. Among these are 4 universities, 11 technical schools, 7 pedagogical schools, 5 agricultural schools, and 2 schools of economics.

[Question] The fact that the regulations were worked out does not mean that formation of self-governmental organs can begin already. The regulations still must be cleared with the minister.

[Answer] So far, 16 sets of regulations have been approved. They have been fully accepted from, for example, Warsaw University, the University of Silesia, the Central School of Planning and Statistics, the Mining-Metallurgy Academy in Cracow, and the polytechnics in Poznan, Gdansk, Rzeszow, and Silesia.

[Question] So, I understand that the remaining 13 sets of regulations are in the process of being approved. On what does this approval actually depend?

[Answer] First of all, we verify whether that which came from the school is in agreement with the law in force. But that is not all. For it turns out that we receive proposals which do not work out all things which must be described completely" what forms will collaboration of the self-government, and thus of the student body, with its chosen organs and with active organizations in the school take, and how to recall those individuals who do not fulfill the obligations they have taken upon themselves. There are many problems with linking student autonomy with self-government in dormitories. The letter of the law states that the self-government is a single entity, and thus includes dormitory resident councils. Accommodation of all this in one set of regulations is not simple, especially since--according to discussions with members of the teams working out the regulations--in academic surroundings the understanding of what self-government is and what it should be is not too great.

[Question] I believe that the general statement to the law, that all students constitute self-government, does not facilitate understanding of its substance. "All" very often can mean "no one."

[Answer] It cannot be that it is no one. The most important and fundamental organ of self-government is the group subprefect. They are there, and are active. They have a right to participate in establishing a schedule, allocating material assistance; they have an obligation to cooperate with the patron of the group or of a class year in matters connected with the entire organization of the process of education, upbringing, etc. And so the lowest level of self-government exists. And the entire structure will be based on it. The subprefect of the class year will be chosen from among the group subprefects,

and the subprefects of the class years will form the Department Council. Department Council chiefs constitute the School Council, the chairman of which has the right to serve in the Senate. In order not to break direct ties with the students, it was established that only the chairman of the Self-Government School Council may abdicate his duties as group subprefect, and the rest are above all really group subprefects.

[Question] Since all this organizing is so simple, but setting the activities of self-government in motion takes so long that a dozen or so schools have not even had time to work up a proposal for their own set of regulations, perhaps there is simply--how is it said--no demand for this student autonomy.

[Answer] I can quote the arguments heard from the schools. The major one is that there were no basic documents or school statutes into which self-government must after all be written. And furthermore, teams temporarily fulfilling the functions of self-government were established, and the school authorities then had someone with whom to clear decisions which required the opinion of the young people. Who then would have to press for accelerating work on the regulations?

[Question] It appeared to me rather that the students themselves should push for it, so that their self-government would exist. It is more their function than the rector's, for example. It would confirm what you said about misunderstanding the idea of student autonomy, and also my fears that the student body, which today is slow to take on any social activity, does not attach too great hopes to the work of their self-governmental organs. Are you not afraid that this structure, founded on subprefects, really will be turned into a group of regular leaders, and so actually not all students will constitute the self-government?

[Answer] In a student environment, which after all exists in fairly short periods, for in principle it changes completely in five-year cycles, this may even be over their heads, so deeply coded are the methods of operation of the organization. Why, even if calling various commissions into existence is a commonplace scheme, they immediately demand space, telephones, bulletin boards, etc. I cannot exclude [the possibility] that in some schools it will be as you say. I have hope, though, that the fact that the support of the structure of self-government is on the group subprefects, and so on those whom the students can control every day, prevents such deformations. Whether, however, the organs of self-government become an authentic representation of the student body, which manage to bring something new and animating into the life of the school, as well as defend student matters before the forum of collegiate organs: this can not be foreseen today. For now, the lack of self-government activity impoverishes school life. For example, the friendly judiciary which had illustrious traditions in our schools and was an excellent learning institution has almost completely disappeared. Today, disciplinary commissions see to such affairs. Now, courts are and should be self-government organs.

[Question] The amendment to the higher education law really limited the scope of self-government activity to socio-existential matters and organization of the course of study. This deprived self-government of the chance to manage financial, economic, publishing, and really any other activities. Would participation in such self-government an officer of which takes part in a conference on scheduling an examination session or makes a proposal for increasing someone's stipend, be attractive to the study body? There should be wider de facto student representation, but in essence they are devoid of the opportunity to declare themselves in general matters, even those which concern students as citizens.

[Answer] For now, so many such matters which you have labeled unattractive and so many problems concerned with the material situation and organization of the course of studies remain to be settled, that if only some of these will be disposed of currently, then the student body will feel that they live better with the self-government. I am not excluding the possibility that in the future it may appear that the framework now defined is too narrow, and self-governments will acquire other powers. At present, I have the most modest desires: I want this spring to be the period in which all organizational matters become completed and work begins. Only this will show what student self-government in its new form really will be.

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BRIEFS

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETING IN LODZ--On 19 December, at its final meeting of 1986, the Provincial Defense Committee in Lodz evaluated the socio-political and economic situation and the state of public safety and order in Lodz province. The past year was characterized by growing political stabilization and improvement in administration and supply, especially in food items. After 11 months there is a clear decline in all categories of crime (except traffic violations) in our province. This is the result of a relevant and effective repressive policy, improved crime detection and broadly developed preventive activity by prosecuting agencies. A disturbing phenomenon evident from the analysis presented is participation in crime, especially theft, by juveniles, which so far has not decreased. An assessment was also made of security activity in Lodz province in 1986 and the main directions for work in this area in 1987 were outlined. The plan of operation and agenda for the Lodz Provincial Defense Committee in 1987 were approved. [Text] [Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 20-21 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

FRENCH AMBASSADOR VISITS KRAKOW--Yesterday [12 December] Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Krakow Committee, hosted Claude Morel, extraordinary plenipotentiary French ambassador to Poland, who is visiting Krakow. During the meeting the ambassador was informed about problems associated with restoring artifacts on Wawel Castle grounds to their former splendour and the Wawel's role and significance as a vital economic, cultural and academic center. Krakow President Tadeusz Salwa also met with the ambassador. The topic of their discussion was Krakow's role as an important center for culture, learning and industry and our city's municipal problems, as well as cooperation with foreign partner cities. [Text] [Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 13-14 Dec 86 p 1] 12775

CP EDITORS MEET IN MOSCOW--A meeting of editors of theoretical and political press organs of communist and worker parties began Wednesday [3 December] in Moscow. Participating in it are representatives from 39 Polish organs and two joint press organs of associate parties. At the center of attention were new theoretical and political problems of today and problems of development of world socialism. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

FILM COOPERATION WITH GDR--An agreement on cooperation in 1987 between the Polish Filmmakers' Association and the GDR's Film and Television Producers' Union was signed Wednesday [3 December] in Berlin. The document provides for

an exchange of working experiences between film and television originators in Poland and the GDR and joint discussions on selected ideological topics. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

COUNCIL OF STATE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--A working delegation of the PRL Council of State Office, headed by Minister and Office Director Jerzy Breitkopf, visited Moscow at the invitation of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council. The delegation was hosted by Walentyna Szewczenko, vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium, and Tengiz Menteszawili, secretary of the Soviet Supreme Council Presidium. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Dec 86 p 8] 12776

RADIO, TV DELEGATION VISITS CHINA--The first agreement between the Committee on Radio and Television and the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Film and Television has been signed in Peking. The agreement provides for exchanges of personnel, programs, films and experiences and for mutual assistance. After discussions were held, the agreement was signed by Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Committee on Radio and Television, on the Polish side, and by Ai Zhisheng, minister of Radio, Film and Television, on the Chinese side. The delegation, which concluded its stay in China on 5 December, was hosted by Huang Hua, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National Assembly of People's Representatives and former minister of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Dec 86 p 8] 12776

FRG, POLITICAL FOUNDATION VISIT--A delegation from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the FRG, in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Institute for International affairs [PISM], has concluded its visit to our country. The foundation, declared illegal during Hitler's dictatorship, is one of the largest political foundations in the FRG. It works actively to promote the process of normalization of mutual relations between Poland and the FRG. Members of the delegation, headed by its chairman, former premier of the North Westphalia region, Heinz Kuehn, were hosted by Sejm Vice-Marshal M.F. Rakowski and the deputy chairman of the Sejm Committee on Foreign Affairs, R. Wojna. The delegation visited Warsaw University and the Committee on Radio and Television and were interviewed by POLITYKA. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Dec 86 p 8] 12776

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH INDONESIA--Political consultations between Indonesia and Poland were held from 5 to 8 December in Warsaw. During the discussions, led by Jan Majewski, undersecretary of state in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Nana Sutresna, general director of political affairs in the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an evaluation of Polish and Indonesian bilateral relations was made, expressing satisfaction with revitalization of political contacts and progress made in other areas, especially economic relations. Directions for actions aiming to make use of existing possibilities for further development of mutually beneficial cooperation were determined. A review was also made of the current international situation, with particular attention to the regions of Europe, Asia and the Pacific. The discussions showed a shared desire to develop cooperation and promote joint action to strengthen peace and security. Nana Sutresna was hosted by Marian Orzewchoski, minister of foreign affairs. Sutresna also met with Janusz Balewski, undersecretary of state in the

Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Ryszard Pospieszynski, first deputy minister and director of the Office of Materials Management. Hassan Abduldjalil, Indonesian ambassador to Poland, took part in the meetings and discussions. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

FRENCH CP GROUP VISITS--A study group from the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, headed by Jean Wloss, director of the party's Division of Elections and Local Communities, is visiting Poland. The guests will become acquainted with the activity of political institutions and the operation of the Polish political system. On 8 December the study group met with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

FRENCH PEACE GROUP VISITS ZSL--Jan Czaja, vice-chairman of the National Peace Committee [OKP] and director of the Foreign Division of the ZSL Chief Executive Committee, has met with a delegation of the French peace movement, visiting Poland at the OKP's invitation. Members of the delegation were told about actions undertaken by the ZSL on behalf of peace within the limits of international cooperation between peasant and related parties. The discussion also dealt with joint action by peace movements in Poland and France. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

PZPR RURAL ACTIVITY SEMINAR--On 5 and 6 December a seminar was held in Warsaw for PZPR Provincial Committee secretaries responsible for agriculture, forestry and the food economy. Zbigniew Michalek, deputy Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired the sessions. The main topic of the seminar, presented by Stefan Zawodzinski, chairman of the Agricultural Division of the PZPR Central Committee, was rural political work. Its goal, it was stressed, is implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR's 10th Congress, with particular attention to the resulting goals in agriculture, the food industry, forestry and remaining segments of the food economy. Attention was also given to the need to improve forms of rural political work and disseminate good experiences in this field among the provinces and gminas. Stanislaw Zieba, minister of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Economy, met with seminar participants, told them about actions undertaken by the department and addressed the proposals and observations presented during the discussions. At the conclusion of the sessions, Zbigniew Michalek discussed current issues in agricultural policy and the duties of party units in executing them. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 4] 12776

BLOC ACADEMY IDEOLOGY MEETING--The three-day, 19th meeting of the issues committee for comprehensive cooperation by academies of science in socialist countries, entitled "The Ideological Struggle in the Modern World," ended on 6 December in Warsaw. Delegations from academies of sciences in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, GDR, Poland, Hungary, Vietnam and the USSR participated. The committee's activity over the past two years was evaluated. Also approved were plans for ventures serving to expand cooperation, especially to increase the effectiveness of joint studies in the field of criticism of anti-Communism and other issues in the ideological struggle. Prof Jarema Maciszewski, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences, hosted the chairmen of the foreign delegations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 4] 12776

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA--A PZPR delegation headed by Jan Bisztyga, director of the PZPR Central Committee Propaganda Division, visited Romania from 1 to 5 December at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee [RPC KC]. Petru Enache, deputy member of the Executive Political Committee and RPK KC secretary, hosted the delegation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

LITERARY TIES WITH MEXICO--At the seat of the General Association of Mexican Writers (SEGEM), an agreement between SEGEM and the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] was signed, outlining directions for cooperation in the fields of literature, playwriting and theater in 1987-88. On behalf of SEGEM, its chairman, Jose Maria Fernandez Unsain, initialed the documents and president Wojciech Zukowski signed for the ZLP. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

SD, 'POLONIA' LEADER DEPARTS ENGLAND--Tadeusz Witold Mlynaczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the SD Central Committee and president of the "Polonia" Society for Contact with Foreign Polonia, has concluded a visit of several days in Great Britain. During his stay there he was accompanied by SD Central Committee Secretary Piotr Frankowski and "Polonia" Society Deputy Secretary Stanislaw Szumski. Mlynaczak had many discussions and meetings with representatives of both houses of Parliament and political parties in Great Britain, as well as representatives of the British national administration and the economy. They discussed major issues in international policy and bilateral relations, including the role of the both nations in creating a climate conducive to solving the most important problems of our continent. Mlynaczak invited a delegation of the British Liberal Party to visit Poland in the name of SD leaders. Meetings and discussions with representatives of British Polonia were an important part of the visit to Great Britain. Mlynaczak was a guest at the general meeting of the Polonia Business Club that took place on the occasion of the organization's 10th anniversary. It was stressed during the meetings that contacts with Polonia have become an important factor in the development of Polish-British cooperation. It was stated that there are possibilities for expanding and enriching it further. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

PZPR CC DELEGATION IN KABUL--A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Wladzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Control-Revisory Commission, arrived in Kabul on 8 December. The delegation was met at the airport by Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee [LDPA KC]. Discussions with the LDPA KC began that same day. The delegation placed a wreath at the monument to heroes of the revolution. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

SIWICKI IN OFFICIAL VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA--General of the Army and Minister of National Defense Florian Siwicki, heading a delegation of the Polish People's Army, arrived in Yugoslavia Monday [8 December] for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslavian federal secretary of National Defense. Adm Mamula greeted his Polish guests at Belgrade airport in the presence of his colleagues. Following the Polish and Yugoslavian national anthems, Gen Siwicki and Adm Mamula reviewed the honor guard. The Polish

delegation then went to the tomb of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, where they placed and wreath and visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center. The delegation also placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Avala. Initial plenary discussion took place that same day under the direction of both defense ministers. The ministers carried on a comprehensive exchange of opinions on the domestic situation in both countries and the state of military cooperation and possibilities for its further development. That evening Adm Mamula hosted an official dinner in honor of his Polish guest. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 p 6] 12776

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS MEET ON TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT--A meeting of office directors of provincial people's councils [WRN] took place on 10 December in the Office of the Council of State. Discussed were main directions for the activity of people's councils in light of the plans of the Council of State and its Commission on People's Councils and Territorial Self-Management for 1987 and the Council of State's evaluation of implementation of the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-management. Particular attention was devoted to the duties of WRN offices arising from the introduction of new political and legal remedies--creation of WRN socio-economic councils and committees on environmental protection. Also examined were proposed changes in legal regulations dealing with the activity of people's councils. Participating in the session were Council of State member Wladyslaw Jonkisz and chief of the Office of the Council of State Jerzy Breitkopf. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

SOCIO-ECONOMIC COUNCIL, WORKERS MEET--On 10 December Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, vice-marshal of the Sejm and chairman of the Sejm Socio-Economic Council, met with management and employees at the "Mostostal" Steel Construction and Industrial Equipment Plant in Krakow. In answering numerous questions he said that the future of Poland is being played out now in the economic sphere and must be given a great deal of attention in eliminating the effects of the crisis in our country. Employees of "Mostostal," a firm which is currently building in the socialist countries and in Austria, FRG, Iraq, Algeria, the Congo and Libya, talked mainly about issues associated with improved utilization of economic potential and the phenomenon of depreciation of machines and equipment, as well as the need to intensify efforts toward conserving energy and materials, and finally about the natural environment in Krakow. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

EDUCATION MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVES IN GDR--A delegation from the Polish Ministry of Education and General Instruction, headed by Deputy Minister Waclaw Kupper, has concluded a visit of several days in the GDR. The delegation became acquainted with the organizational system and achievements of technical education in the GDR, especially with solutions in the area of bringing into educational practice the most recent achievements of science and technological development. A program for further cooperation and exchange of experiences in the field of educating specialists for the national economies of both countries was also established. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Dec 86 p 7] 12776

PZPR DEFENSE FORCES AKTIVS MEET--A meeting of PZPR committee first secretaries of military districts, armed forces branches, academies, officer schools and

tactical unions, as well as chairmen of control-revisory commissions at those levels, was held in Warsaw. Discussed were programs of operation for PZPR units and cells in the army in light of resolution of the party's 10th Congress and in the context of the tasks facing the armed forces. Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Dec 86 p 3] 12776

ARMY PROPAGANDA AKTIV CONFERS--A meeting of the armed forces propaganda aktiv was held in the Pomorze Military District. Accomplishments in ideological and educational activity in the past year were evaluated and directions for work in the immediate future in light of resolutions of the PZPR's 10th Congress were outlined. Ludwik Dutkowski, first deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, attended. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish Dec 86 p 3] 12776

SCOUTING EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING--Scouting and the school--partners in education was the main topic of the plenary session of the Polish Scout Union [ZSP] Main Council that took place on 13 December in Warsaw. The session brought about changes in ZHP administration. Named deputy directors of the ZHP were Edmund Runowicz, previously Scoutmaster of Western Pomorze in Szczecin, and Jerzy Szczytelski, director of ZHP Headquarters Organizational Division. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Dec 86 p 3] 12776

'CONSENSUS' GROUP DISCUSSES POLISH PLURALISM--On 12 December on the initiative of the multi-philosophical "Consensus" Dialogue Group, a discussion meeting on "Polish Pluralism" was held in Warsaw. Taking part in it were representatives of opinion-making circles of various political and philosophical orientations. Wojciech Lamentowicz, Andrzej Piekara and Antoni Rajkiewicz gave statements to open discussion. Participants agreed that free exchange of thoughts and ideas is useful despite the existence of fundamental differences of opinion on the issues discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Dec 86 p 3] 12776

PZPR CC DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee [WSPR KC], a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee Division, headed by division director Maciej Lubczynski, visited Hungary for several days. Hungarian problems and experiences in developing units of socialist democracy in the national economy were the subject of interest. Discussions were held with WSPR Central Committee and Provincial Committee in Veszprem, the National Council of Trade Unions, enterprises and the Hungarian House of Trade. WSPR KC Secretary Istva Horvat hosted the delegation. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION SEMINAR IN LODZ--At the Interprovincial Center for Personnel Improvement in Lodz, the Center for Post-graduate Education for State Administrative Employees conducted a three-day seminar on territorial administration. The seminar was composed of two parts. Discussed in the first part were issues associated with administrative powers, including the conformity of legal instruments to the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-management, legal services in state territorial administrative bodies, the scope of authority of provincial governors, presidents and managers and improvement of the procedures for handling affairs in local governmental agencies. Discussed in the second part of the seminar were problems associated with fulfillment of the functions of parent agencies by the provincial governor. Prof Zygmunt Rybicki, secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers, summarized the seminar. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 86 p 2] 12776

COST OF GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS EXAMINED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 86 pp 15-17

[Article by Jug Grizelj: "How Much Does the State Cost?"]

[Text] "How much does the State cost?"--that is a question that is being raised throughout the world today. From the initially modest state institutions and educational and social functions of the modern state at the beginning of this century, until today, when the gigantism of state and parastatal institutions is one of the most obvious modern phenomena, a road has been traveled in all modern states that has no precedent in history. A fact cited by American analysts, for example, is that two decades ago in the United States, the government employed about 100,000 officials, while today, several million people are on the payroll of the "State" in that same country--more than a 10-fold increase.

Obsolete and Inefficient

This phenomenon of a "state" that is becoming more and more expensive, and larger and larger, can easily be observed in Yugoslavia as well. Leaving aside for the time being a study of the reasons for the expansion of state and parastatal institutions, we tried on this occasion to focus NIN's research on answering only the following question: how many employees in Yugoslavia work for the state administration, from the local communities up to the federation, how many work in education and culture, and how many work in health care?

Let us start with the so often repeated fact that the burden on the economy has increased almost continuously for years; this is the primary source of the crisis in production, leading it directly toward obsolescence. As if we had consented to this, we have reconciled ourselves to these facts. We all see that our plans for the development and expansion of state and parastatal institutions--no matter how much we have yearned for them, for the simple reason that we want a modern and efficient state with a so-called enlightened bureaucracy--are based on future, anticipated income. And what happens? Nothing concealed and unknown--our total income, the social product, is usually not as high as planned; but the noneconomic sector generally takes its planned share.

After this research, the only thing that remains is to provide answers to the following questions: Can the Yugoslav economy and Yugoslav society support such a large noneconomic sector, no matter how much it, and especially the part of it that involves health care and education, directly serves the "welfare state," and thus production and producers? And, naturally, the second fundamental question: Is the Yugoslav noneconomic sector a bottomless pit, with its enormous number of employees, and is it efficient, in view of the money allocated for it? In connection with these two fundamental issues, NIN, in its following issues, expects cooperation, assistance, and proposals from its readers, scholars, and sociopolitical workers.

According to the data offered by the Federal Institute for Statistics, about 1,100,000 employees are employed in the "state" administration, social organizations, health care, and education in Yugoslavia at this time; this means that every six Yugoslav employees support one teacher, doctor, or government official (at all levels). This fact, however, is only partly complete: Yugoslav statistics do not convey information to the public on the number employed in the internal affairs bodies or the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] (in contrast, for instance, to the statistics of the European "Twelve" [EC members], where all of this information is public, including information on both the police and the army).

There are 280,000 people employed in education and culture in Yugoslavia, 391,000 in health care and social security, and about 280,000 in the so-called pure state (the sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations). NIN's researchers were not up to the task of establishing, even approximately, how much the work of all these services costs, in view of the complicated, fragmented, and divided financing system. For that task, it would be necessary to employ several experts to calculate the budgets of all 540 opštinas in Yugoslavia, the budgets of the interopština bodies and services, the provincial and republic budgets, and finally, the federal budget. And again, as we have already stated, these would only be partial data, since they would not cover all the expenses of the above-mentioned two significant institutions. In any case, such an account exists, and NIN will try to present it in the very near future.

The data on the total cost of the so-called noneconomic sector, compared to the total income of the economy, will only give us an answer to the question of whether Yugoslavia can support such a fragmented "infrastructure." One can already state with certainty that it cannot. This is demonstrated, among other things, by the Yugoslav foreign debt, most of which undoubtedly arose not just for the sake of investment in the economy, but also in an attempt to cover the ever increasing expenses of social security, health care, education, and the classic state administration. It has thus been invested in society's standard of living as well.

The Slovene Example Again

The number of people employed in the so-called state services, from the local community all the way up to the Yugoslav Assembly, can be analyzed by the reader in the table included with this column, which covers the period of the

last 20 years, i.e., from 1965 to today. We also comment that according to unconfirmed information, about 50,000 people were employed in the Yugoslav state administration in the first year after the war. It is apparent from that table that just from 1965 to today, the number of people employed in the sociopolitical communities has increased by 90 percent, and that it is growing inexorably from year to year at a rate of several percent. As for the number employed in the social organizations (from the LC, to the Trade Union and the SSRN [Socialist Alliance of Working People], to the citizens' associations), their number has increased by 102 percent in the last 20 years, i.e., it has more than doubled. With the simplest of mathematical operations, one can draw the conclusion that there are 13 employees working in the state administration per 1,000 inhabitants of Yugoslavia. When that number is compared with the number of people employed in the state administration in some European states, it can be seen that it is not anything unusual.

It is very interesting to look at the breakdown of those employed in the state administration. Of the total number employed, more than a third work in the assemblies, executive bodies, and administrative bodies of the Yugoslav opštinas and cities (104,802), and in the last 10 years that number of employees has increased by almost 30 percent. The assemblies, executive bodies, and administrative bodies of the federation employ about 5 percent of all Yugoslav "officials," while the republic and provincial institutions employ about 7 percent. About 28,000 people are employed by the Yugoslav judicial system, and about 25,000 by the Social Accounting Service...

It is apparent from the enclosed table on the number employed in the sociopolitical organizations in Yugoslavia that a 110 percent increase took place between 1978 and 1983, with the largest number of new workers being employed by the LC. The only DPO (sociopolitical organization) in which the number employed has continually declined is SURNOR [Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War]. A phenomenon that is not without significance for this analysis as well is the fact that it is only in Slovenia that the number employed in the DPZs (sociopolitical communities) and DPOs is smaller today than it was in 1979.

The fact that only Slovenia has reduced the number of people employed in both the "state" and the sociopolitical organizations—while maintaining the same level of efficiency, it is claimed—is particularly instructive if it is compared with the number of people employed in the DPZs and DPOs of the less developed parts of the country, and particularly Kosovo, where there has clearly been a marked growth in the number employed in these services.

Without Exact Calculations

What remains, at the end of this little "walk through the Yugoslav bureaucracy," is for us, together with the reader, to try to solve the following riddle: we are a country in which--particularly in recent years since the publicity of work has been instituted throughout society--a large number of studies have been organized and undoubtedly the largest number of symposia and various other meetings have been held, at which the most sensitive sociopolitical topics have been put on the agenda, such as changes in the political system, analysis of economic distortions, the decline in the

number of LC members, etc. We are not aware of a discussion being organized, at any level whatsoever, on how much the state costs us in Yugoslavia, and on how large and efficient our administration is.

Is it only because sociologists, psychologists, political scientists, and economists in Yugoslavia are not interested in this subject (on which very bitter discussions are being conducted throughout the entire world), or is it because the Yugoslav bureaucracy, while discussing in general terms the dangers threatening society because of it, is really avoiding opening up its own accounts and specifically analyzing the laws governing its own excessive size and gigantism, which are wildly out of proportion with respect to the country's economic crisis? Isn't this nevertheless only one more proof that bureaucratized power centers, while continually making loud declarations about their being superseded, are actually working to perpetuate themselves and preserve their power? It has already been said a long time ago, at the highest congressional forums, that the most suspicious thing in Yugoslavia is precisely the fact that the bureaucracy claims that its most important goal is to abolish itself—which would be a precedent in the history of civilization.

Table 1

Number Employed in the State and in Social Organizations

Year	DPZ	DPO	Total
1965	147,680	14,988	162,668
1977	205,578	23,096	228,674
1978	219,453	25,548	245,001
1984	241,601	28,048	269,685
1985	243,483	28,222	271,705
1986	248,196	29,054	277,250

Table 2

Number Employed in the DPZs and DPOs in Slovenia and Kosovo

	1979	1986
Slovenia	27,816	27,747
Kosovo	10,384	12,782

[Box, p 17]

Budget of the Cacak Opstina

According to the data of the Serbian Institute for Statistics, in 1985 there were 919 people employed in the Cacak opstina in the administrative bodies, the judicial system, the prosecutor's office, SDK [Social Accounting Service], and the work communities of the SIZ [self-managing interest communities]. The gross personal incomes of these employees amounted to a billion dinars. This number of employees does not include officials and others employed in

sociopolitical organizations, nor does it include SUP [Secretariat for Internal Affairs] workers, for whom there are no data at the opstina level. In addition to receiving personal incomes, the employees use business premises, and have considerable financial expenses, business funds, depreciation...

Where does the income for the Cacak opstina come from?

About 30 percent of those funds comes from the tax on [enterprise] income and personal incomes, and about 60 percent from the opstina tax on turnover, property, and earnings from property rights. Although, as in many other opstinas in Yugoslavia, several enterprises in the Cacak opstina have operated at a loss, or are doing so today, these approximately 1,000 employees have never yet received reduced personal incomes or the minimum.

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DATA, ASSESSMENTS ON LAST ELECTIONS GIVEN

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by V. Vignjevic: "Candidates Split the Electorate"]

[Text] In the past party elections in a third of the party organizations that comprise the LCY, the slogan of public proposals and secret ballots was put into effect. Naturally, when there were open ballots with several candidates, they were also discussed openly. Let us recall that in addition to the Croatian LC, which has gone furthest in this, the LCY organization in the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] and the Montenegrin LC have also decided on open ballots for all bodies. After 17 years, the highest meeting of Yugoslav communists, the Congress, regained the right to elect the Central Committee, which was done at the 13th Congress.

The rigorous electoral and voting procedures have quieted alarms, the party posts have been filled, and there are a fair number of new people in the forums, but the old assessment is again being repeated: there have not been any fundamental changes with respect to the class and social structure of the LC at all levels of its organization, even after these elections. In particular, there have not been any changes in the desired greater participation of workers. There are a considerable number of people familiar with circumstances in the LC, activists and LC members, who claim that the closed ballots were what constituted a sieve through which it was difficult for workers to pass. This view, whether one likes it or not, naturally deserves more serious analysis. Its heart is the question of why the unequivocal demand by the membership during the general party debate for open ballots and several candidates was left "halfway," and what is meant by the Congress's position that this principle should be applied "as a rule." Will this dilemma over closed or open ballots come up again at the next party elections, or will the election procedure in the LC be standardized by then?

In several of the surveys that party life has been imposing for a long time now, one cannot close one's eyes to the following: how one can objectively assess the length of a mandate in the LC, because the diversity of the present solutions obviously does not contribute to increased accountability. On the contrary--it is obscured by differing measures. How, then, can the long proclaimed commitment to greater deprofessionalization in the LC be implemented more quickly, and how can more chances be given to the young?

Comprehensive analyses of all of these issues are still lacking. Even though the elections and the congresses were the most pressing political task that has been carried out, these issues are not so new that we would have to start from the beginning in a discussion of them today. Some statistical data have already been gathered--thus, a few days ago, the LCV Central Committee compiled a review of the breakdown of the elected secretaries and members of the secretariats of the LC basic organizations, the opština LC committees, and the permanent action conferences. Data on the other higher levels are still being gathered, although, as with everything, even in this work there is still no uniform methodology for processing all the data on the LCV membership. And now we are already literally divided; everyone compiles his own unique statistics!

One of the assessments available today (that of the LC Central Committee's Commission on the Development of the LC and Cadre Policy) is interesting: the experiences of individual areas in proposing several candidates for certain posts indicates that it is very difficult to ensure and satisfy all of the principles and criteria. This is particularly manifested in multinationality areas, and the danger is pointed out (with respect to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Vojvodina) that with several candidates on the ballot, the party electorate may be split, or that national ballots might be decided upon that could lead to parity representation in the leaderships of the LC.

This position seems to have been refuted recently by Ivo Družić in his assessment of the experience of the Croatian LC, in which, on the basis of an analysis of the "effect" of open ballots and several candidates, the opposite was established--the nationality structure was not disrupted. As he notes, there was no problem with a considerable number of unfamiliar names being on the ballots (there was a fear that the well-known ones would lose), because in areas it was the well-known ones who obtained more votes.

All of this indicates that the topic of LC elections is both complex, and still insufficiently studied; but also that it is worth while for us to continue the dialogue on it that has been started, without namecalling, politicization, or a fear that in view of the need for uniform solutions, the specter of unification will hang threateningly over the LC.

It would be senseless if someone were to take, for example, this "specter" as an "argument" for supporting (nine) statistical methodologies in processing the same data that are being sought for every LC member, from any republic or provincial organization.

[Box, p 3]

Statistics

While the Slovenes used closed ballots in presenting candidates for the presidents and secretaries of opština LC committees, the Croatians proposed twice as many candidates as were elected (237 for presidents and 242 for secretaries, while 115 were elected).

In 511 LC opština committees, a total of 21,371 members were elected, of which 14,297, or 66.9 percent, were elected for the first time. The largest number of newly elected people was in Croatia—73.9 [percent]—while there were most young people in Serbia—13.8 percent. In Macedonia, Serbia, and Kosovo, there are no women among the presidents of LC opština committees, and there are no young people under 27 in this post in Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Kosovo, and Vojvodina.

9909

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RESIDENCE OF KOSOVO ELECTED OFFICIALS: NOTES ON BAKALI

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by M. Antic and S. Hadzardjonaj: "Bakali Still Captain"]

[Text] (Pristina, 11 December). Following the trail of delegate questions in the SPRY Assembly, BORBA has learned the following:

"If you are only looking for an answer to the question of whether Mahmut Bakali is a reserve military officer in the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army], then I can tell you that he is, and that his rank is captain first class," we were told by Sait Klokoçi, the president of the Presidency of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Kosovo.

"Everything else connected with this, however," we were told by Klokoçi and the association's secretary, Pavle Zivic, "is not under our jurisdiction."

At any rate, Mahmut Bakali had that rank in 1981. And it is known that he was not expelled from the LCY as an enemy of the country, but because of poaching.

As for the question of who returned to Kosovo from professional posts in the federation, it should be said at once that we were not able to obtain full information at a single provincial institution, not even at the coordinating committee for cadre policy. It is simply that no one keeps such records. In any case, there have been similar delegate questions in Kosovo in the opštinas, and at the provincial level in almost all of the forums. The decision on the need for cadres to return from Belgrade at the expiration of their terms has been incorporated in all of the more recent documents on halting emigration.

This issue, however, has not yet received a comprehensive evaluation. Today, comparing only a few of the cadre lists, we learned that out of ten members of the Federal Council from Kosovo, seven are living in Belgrade with their families, and two have died--Pavle Jovicevic and Ismet Saciri. Petar Brnjovic, Mefmet Hodza, Milić Novacevic, Tankosava Simic, Eljhami Nizani, and the late Pavle Jovicevic and Ismet Saciri have lived in Belgrade. The only one to return has been Fadilj Hodza, while Veli Deva never left with his family.

Of the individuals who held certain posts in the federation during the last term, those who have returned are Nazmi Mustafa, Petar Kostic, Bujar Spahiu, Bajram Vuthi, and the youths Besnik Dauti and Fatmir Bejta.

Those who were in Belgrade during the last term and who are still the province's cadres living there are Nedjo Borkovic, Ilija Bakic, Aslan Fazlija, Kolj Siroka, Refki Dauti, Dimitrije Tasic, Ramadan Vranici, Djuro Trbovic, Ljubomir Bulatovic, Dragan Vlajic, Hadijete Morina, and Fadilj Mumini, along with Vojislav Popovic, Milan Backovic, and Mile Lazic, and there are cases in which some people who left for certain posts during this term also took their families with them.

Of a total of 19 delegates in the Federal Council of the SFRY Assembly, there is not one who lived in Belgrade during the last term, and all are now in responsible positions in Kosovo. Of the 8 delegates in the assembly of republics and provinces, Mustafa Pljakic and Ilija Djukic have remained at posts in Belgrade, and Jova Boginjevic, Staja Zdravkovic, and Azem Hajdini have returned.

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CREATION OF MORE OPSTINAS IN KOSOVO DISCUSSED

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 86 p 6

[Interview with Vukasin Jokanovic, member of the Presidency of Kosovo, by Anka Cvijanovic: "Opstina Nevertheless Ensures Development"]

[Text] When a program of activities was prepared four years ago in Kosovo for investigating the possibilities for the territorial reorganization of opstinas, there were probably few people who could have supposed that the initiatives for the formation of new opstinas would become the focus of the province's political life. The requests by Zubin Potok and Strpac for opstina status have already assumed the characteristics of issues according to which the political and security situation in Kosovo is being assessed. Is it because these local communities are inhabited mostly by Serbs and Montenegrins, because the efforts to halt emigration have been unproductive, and because these former opstinas lagged behind in development by being attached to more developed centers (Titova Mitrovica and Urosevac)? With Malisevo, a local community that has already become an opstina, everything was different, calmer and simpler. At least that was the public impression.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC, Vukasin Jokanovic, a member of the Kosovo Presidency, urged, among other things, that answers be given as soon as possible to the initiatives for the formation of opstinas in Zubin Potok and Strpac, and emphasized that a delay could have negative political consequences. We asked him about the reasons for this position of his, how he views the present possibilities for fulfilling the role of the opstina as the basic sociopolitical community, how many opstinas can guide their own development under conditions in which the concentration of resources at the provincial level has not yet been overcome, and where the "power centers" in Kosovo are now.

"My position at the meeting of the LC Provincial Committee was in favor of resolving the situation that has arisen, which, as it is, is leading to the creation of a suspicion that citizens are seeking an opstina, and someone is "not giving it" to them," Vukasin Jokanovic explained, and added, "In order to understand what is happening now, it is necessary for us to recall that in addition to the programs of activities for the territorial reorganization of the opstinas, many studies and analyses have been prepared that show that there is a basis for the formation of opstinas in Malisevo, Zubin Potok,

Strpac, and Stimlje, while they have also been considered in the areas of Stari Trg, Zjum, and Ogoste. Also, a change has been made in the Constitution of Kosovo in order to create the prerequisites for the formation of a city community of opstinas in Pristina. At the provincial level, the assessment has been made that the formation of new opstinas is justified.

[Question] Then why did a deadlock occur after Malisevo?

[Answer] The main reason is the lack of the funds necessary to ensure the minimal conditions for the operation of the opstina services that should start their work immediately. This is a major problem, but we have to find a way to overcome it. I think that we simply cannot be deaf to what all of the self-managing and sociopolitical structures of Zubin Potok, for example, are stressing as the "arguments for an opstina." Let us say that this area constitutes 40 percent of the territory of the Titova Mitrovica opstina, and that it is an integral geographic, economic, and cultural-historical entity. Particularly important is the fact that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Zubin Potok is very pronounced, and that it is believed here that the formation of an opstina would accelerate its development (which has fallen intolerably behind so far), and that this would help to halt the emigration and bring back the emigrants. This aspect gives extraordinary political weight to all of the talks on the formation of an opstina in Zubin Potok. I would say that it is even dangerous to go into such talks with nervousness and emotions. Insisting that there is a small number of inhabitants in Zubin Potok only complicates the problem, especially when one knows that there are 27 opstinas in Yugoslavia with less than 10,000 residents.

Since there is a justification, and such a mood has been created among the citizens, it would be most advisable for the Executive Council to propose, as soon as possible, a prioritized program to the Kosovo Assembly, and after its approval, to start fulfilling the commitment.

[Question] Why is an opstina viewed as a condition for faster development?

[Answer] When some of the opstinas were abolished in 1962, and when these became local communities of the more developed centers, it was believed that this would bring these areas faster development than they had had. It turned out that instead of progressing, they lagged behind in many areas. The large centers simply also had major development problems on the resolution of which all their forces were concentrated, so that certain areas were neglected. There are several examples of this, because some areas only recently obtained electricity, roads, clinics, and schools. All of this, however, is not the only reason why the opstina is viewed this way. More essential is the kind of position that the opstina has in our political system as the basic sociopolitical community, in which all of the most fundamental aspects of self-management, socioeconomic development, and government are fulfilled, and in which the material, educational, cultural, social, and all other interests of working people and citizens are realized.

[Question] The influence of the opstina upon development would not be considered large if it were assessed on the basis of the examples of some Kosovo opstinas, such as Decani or Lepenac, for instance.

[Answer] That is already something different. It is the issue of ensuring uniform development for the entire province. Appropriate utilization of the resources that are concentrated at the provincial level, as well as program preparation in the opstinas. With respect to the opstina, however, it is worth keeping in mind that in condition of the fact that the economy is not sufficiently developed to bear the burden of development by itself, the opstina has a decisive influence upon development. At the opstina level, cadres are concentrated, the social development plan is established, and all of the material and other resources that the local community cannot even come close to ensuring are united. Through self-management organization and through the delegate system, the opstina exerts influence upon decision-making in the broader sociopolitical community.

[Question] Then where does the impression that the funds are utilized as the province wants come from?

[Answer] In our situation, the funds for economic development and the development of public services are mostly concentrated at the provincial level (from the Fund for the Development of the Underdeveloped Areas at the Kosovo Bank, and the funds for the development of public services in the Provincial Budget). They are distributed from there, on the basis of criteria, to the opstinas. Associated labor, and the opstinas, do not have sufficient influence over the use of these funds, while they constitute a significant resource for the development of Kosovo. There are criticisms that small groups decide on the utilization of these funds and investment programs. Such a concentration of funds promotes the creation of alienated power centers, the retention of statist forms of alienation of the income that the country's working class allocates for the faster development of our province, and even to the persistent maintenance of bureaucratic relations. Consequently, in view of the way in which funds are concentrated at the provincial level and subsequently sent to the opstinas, it is clear that this has been one of the causes of the unequal development of the opstinas. Naturally, this is because for a long time investments have been made in large projects, such as Elektroprivreda, Trepca, Feronikal, and Ibar-Lepenac, because an unfavorable economic structure has been created, and because megalomania, with ideas that only large installations ensure development, has prevailed in planning. With the current development plan, an attempt has been made to correct the mistakes as early as this medium-term period, to use investments in agriculture and manufacturing capacities to eliminate the great differences in the degree of development of individual areas, and ensure higher employment. The attempts to invest funds for the faster development of Kosovo and use them by means of the direct pooling of labor and funds are being made for this purpose. The fact that the law now stipulates that 50 percent of the Fund's resources are allocated through the Kosovo Bank does not mean that this practice should not be critically reviewed and enhanced.

[Question] It seems that now the strongest "power centers" are the SIZs [self-managing interest communities]?

[Answer] The professional services and executive bodies of the SIZs have enormous resources available, and have a crucial influence upon their utilization. All of the funds for a given activity are collected in the SIZs, and associated labor, because of the weaknesses in the functioning of the delegate system, have almost no influence upon their distribution. The SIZ, for example, decides in which village a health clinic, school, or some other facility will be built. And this is done with the motive of ensuring uniform development and solidarity, as if solidarity could not be ensured through the instruments of direct consultation and agreement. It is essential to change the practice of concentrating funds, and to expand the material basis for regular activity at the level of the provincial SIZs, and not just because of the increasingly more frequent criticisms from the opstinas. That is because this practice represents a serious obstacle to the development of self-management, and where there is not enough self-management, there is a considerable amount of bureaucracy and political problems. Our overall practice demands both greater responsibility and greater efficiency in the political system of socialist self-management as a whole. It is useful to recall that the key issue for the successful development of society is the development of the system.

[Question] It is believed that individuals can still have a considerable influence upon the utilization of funds. Something is often leaked to the public about the "powerful people" who are holding onto the funds.

[Answer] It is well known that the Political Platform on Kosovo points out these problems because individuals and groups have had great influence upon the utilization of funds and the development of the province in general. The consequences of the mistakes made during the earlier period are being severely felt even now. I cannot claim that now the secretary of some provincial SIZ does not decide whose cash box more funds will go into, but it is significant that an attempt is being made to reduce such influence as much as possible, and that instruments are being developed to prevent subjectivism. And that is what is most important: it is necessary to create instruments through which investments will be made in the development of opstinas, thus allowing the opstinas to fulfill their role. In this context, the demands of the citizens for an opstina can be more clearly understood.

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MEDJUGORJE CALLED MECCA FOR TOURISM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 86 p 11

[Article by R. Gotic: "Our Lady, Foreign Exchange, and Pickpockets"]

[Text] (Citluk, December). Whether one believes in Our Lady's "manifestation" and similar miracles is a personal matter. Most people, naturally, do not believe in this. The inhabitants of Citluk, however, have a great deal of reason to believe in a different sort of divine being--the green rustling currency that they are accumulating in increasingly larger amounts. This is due to Our Lady herself. Thus, in addition to sea, mountain, and resort tourism, we have also gained religious tourism, which is increasingly flourishing and gaining ground, regardless of seasons and weather problems.

In wine-growing Medjugorje, near Citluk, Our Lady's "manifestations" do not cease. On the contrary, they have become more and more frequent, and individuals have almost daily "meetings" with her. This has "contributed" to the development of tourism, primarily religious, in this region on an unprecedented scale. According to some information, during the last 5 years Medjugorje and Citluk have been visited--believe it or not--by about 6 million tourists, pilgrims from all over the world!

"The Citluk hotel is completely full the whole year round, and all of the hotels in the neighboring towns are full," we are told by Blago Korac, the head of the Tourist Office in Citluk.

Most of the foreign guests come from Italy, Ireland, Austria, and America... They have also come from the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia... There have even been Vietnamese. Most of the Yugoslav guests have been from Slovenia and Croatia.

Trash Brings Profit

Brother Ivan Dugandzic of the Medjugorje Parish Office adds:

"The interest in this area is unceasing. The reasons for coming seem to be growing stronger and stronger..."

In response to our question about whether anyone or anything has, as the people would say, "made a profit" from all of these strong "manifestations" of Our Lady, our interlocutor, Brother Dugandzic, says:

"For example, all sorts of things are sold around the church. There is a lot of poor taste and trash, but the prices are astronomical, like the prices of the tourist facilities. It is probably because tourist agencies from other places have led tourists by the nose to the tourist workers of this opstina... If it were not for Our Lady, the hotel and restaurant buildings of this area would be covered with cobwebs."

The Citluk Tourist Office also admits that the prices are astronomical.

"This summer some tourists found a solution and camped right next to the church in Medjugorje. We did not charge them anything for camping," Korac says.

Speaking about the earnings from religious tourism, our interlocutor explains:

"We could have earned even more if we had started investing earlier. We waited for a while to see how long all of this would last..."

The Citluk opstina has only one hotel, with a small number of beds. The tourist workers of this opstina had to turn to private lodgings, which many people took advantage of and turned into a private business. They provide beds to foreign tourists without reporting them to the tourist society. They thus avoid paying taxes and other social obligations. They are aided in this by foreign private agents who bring foreign tourists "unofficially."

Picking Pockets As a Business

There has also been considerable criticism of the work of private taxi drivers in the area of the Citluk opstina.

"Some taxi drivers from the area of our opstina this summer knew that they were charging considerably more than the real price for their services. For example, the taxi drivers charged some guests 10,000 dinars apiece for driving from Mostar to Citluk! The real price was 3,600 dinars," Blago Korac says.

The work of private restaurant owners has also not gone without criticism.

"Private restaurant owners often 'violate' their working hours and keep working until the early morning hours. It is precisely at such establishments that people inclined to the 'suspicious actions' of picking pockets, fraud, and theft gather. We are not able to do anything against such restaurant owners. It seems to me that these individuals are tacitly tolerated. Any fines for 'violating' working hours are really symbolic. They are around 6,000 dinars," says Frano Doko, the commander of the Citluk Militia Station.

Recently the SUP [Secretariat for Internal Affairs] employees of the Citluk opstina have had a great deal of trouble with pickpockets.

"Last summer about 1,500 German marks disappeared from the pockets of religious believers visiting this area, and thieves stole an automobile, an expensive camera, and many other things," Brother Dugandzic explains.

"Really, before the "appearance" of the Virgin Mary, there were no thieves in our opstina. We now have our hands full with them. Mostly they steal money, but we also have cases in which they break into automobiles and take expensive tape recorders. Those responsible for these thefts are mostly people passing through who perform seasonal manual labor for some firms in the neighboring towns," Frano Doko adds.

After all of this the question that inevitably arises is how long all of this will last. Numerous residents are vocally raising this question every day. Many would like to have this last as long as possible, above all, for the sake of earning money. The guests come and go, whether they are disappointed or not. Consequently, foreign exchange is left. It must be acknowledged that many people in this area have earned a great deal of money, thanks to Our Lady.

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